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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

VICTORIA has £3,000,000 laid up.

EDWIN FORREST is said to like Fechter's acting.

IN Southern gardens flowers are already in bloom.

THE Hon. B. F. Wade says Cuba must and shall be free.

A PARIS ABBE has joined the regiment of eloping clergy.

IOWA has given about one-fifth of its area to aid railroads.

MANY of our politicians, though not speechless, are senseless.

SCALPS are resting uneasy on the heads of white settlers in Texas.

THE Chicago wheat speculators are in the dumps, prices have fallen so.

A SANTA ANNA conspiracy has failed for the hundredth time in Mexico.

POLISH EXILES are giving the most brilliant balls in Paris this winter.

ONE of the wedding gifts of Mark Twain's bride was a furnished house.

NEW YORK sighs for a foe at two dollars a ton, which is a small size indeed.

A RAILROAD is proposed to be built through the notch of the White Mountains.

THE Chinese in San Francisco bought up $44,500 worth of real estate last month.

ONE of Gottschalk's female admirers in Brooklyn is modeling a bust of the pianist.

GEORGE SAND has brought a libel suit against a scribbler who impugned her morals.

TITIENS was escorted home from the opera in Hamburg by a torch light procession.

THE maple sugar manufacture in Vermont has begun this season much earlier than usual.

THE Kansas Pacific Railroad makes baggage masters personally responsible for smashes.

MR. HOAG, of Ohio, the member of Congress who lately died, is said to have left $1,000,000.

VICTORIEN SARDOU'S next historical drama will put Washington and Lafayette on the stage.

A SHETLAND COLT, near St. Louis, is three weeks old, 20 inches high, and 16½ pounds in weight.

CINCINNATI proposes to annex sufficient of the suburbs to make it a city of forty-two square miles.

THE parlor of the Leland brothers' big hotel at Saratoga is to have walls of mirrors, and to cost $75,000.

A CANADIAN objection to fractional currency is that it would be troublesome to those who cannot read.

THE New York policeare better skilled in originating bogus assassinations than in catching genuine assassins.

MORRISSEY'S Saratoga club house is to cost $40,000, furniture as much more, and the lair of the tiger $20,000.

MASSACHUSETTS has 2,235 miles of railroad in operation, which are represented by a captial stock of $113,137,805.

THEY now have in Wall street not only "bulls" and "bears" but "deers," since the female shaving shop was started.

THE name of the Polish chemist who has found the "philosopher's stone," is Theophilus Ludovicekentschik Zchinckkopsky.

THE California Legislature has changed the name of Lake Tahoe to Bigler. It will now proceed to rig out Yosemite as Joe Smith.

A FORT SCOTT man, in excavating a cellar, came upon a vein of yellow ochre six feet thick, which sold for $5 a load as fast as taken out.

MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD has added the "Grand Duchess" to her list of characters, and is this week playing it in Cincinnati.

THE engineer of the Hoosac tunnel says the nitro-glycerine explosion accidents there are due chiefly to "whisky and reckless carelessness."

REV. GEORGE BANGHART, one of the oldest Methodist clergymen in the country, died at Bridgeville, Warren county, New Jersey, last week, aged 88.

A GENTLEMAN who lost a diamond ring in Montreal fourteen years ago, recovered it from Friday last. It was offered for sale by the person who found it.

A NEGRO murderer in Virginia contents that the offer of $1,000 reward for his arrest is extravagant, as he never was worth that in the best days of slavery.

TEMPTED by a love of a bonnet, the price of which was above her limited means, a Louisville young lady last week sacrificed her "beautiful golden hair."

FRENCH papers are discussing whether Cambronne was heroic or merely profane at Waterloo. An old friend of the General's inclines to the opinion that he swore.

OREGON has three soda springs, one of which has been analyzed by an experienced mineralogist, and pronounced equal, if not superior, to the Saratoga Springs.

A MEMBER of the Alabama House, whose seat is contested, asks that the hearing be postponed, as he is about to be married, and one such affair at a time is enough.

THE New York papers still print columns about the female brokers who have invaded Wall street. They are said to be "increasing in business—engaging, but reticent."

ENGLISH courts have decided that news papers have a copyright on every part of their original contents. Some of them will never have a chance to complain of infringements.

A LADY of New York to whom Mrs. Stowe sent her "Vindication," with the compliments of the author, returned the volume with the indorsement; "Life is too short—excuse me."

THE Wisconsin Legislature has enacted that pages shall not play leap-frog in the Assembly Chamber, or throw wads of masticated paper where they are likely to hit the heads of members.

AMONG the contributions to the Jubilee fund of a religious society in England was one of £21, given "as a thank offering for an excellent wife in Heaven, and an excellent wife on earth."

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* tells the protesting Mormons that when they shall have once learned the luxury of a single wife, they will be ready to worship Mr. Cullum as one of their sweetest saints.

THE family of a Baltimore tinker were surprised to find a nose and tongue sticking to the parlor ceiling the other day. The husband and father had blown off his head because a mortgage on his house was foreclosed.

A LOSER of an election bet at Rochester, N. Y., has recovered his stake from the holder by process of law, after it was paid over to the winner. This is rather hard, as the other man did not receive odds against the law.

THE New York *Express* says: "The skate business is rather lively in the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard. One officer has just had ten pairs made for himself and his friends, which cost Uncle Sam $10 a pair."

THE public debt statement for the current month will show a handome reduction again. The receipts from customs and internal revenue have been fully up to the average and expenditures have been unusually light.

REV. PETER CARTRIGHT, having served sixty-five years as a Methodist minister, and for fifty consecutive years as a presiding elder, is now devoting his time to lecturing on "The Rise and Progress of Methodism in the West."

A WISCONSIN paper condemns the State University building as a dome-crowned deformity, and asserts that the man who designed it should be carted over to the insane asylum, and the man or men who accepted it sent to the State prison.

MR. REVELS, the colored Senator from Mississippi, says he thinks there are too many personalities and too much useless speech-making in Congress, and when he gets into the Senate he intends to see if these bad habits cannot be suppressed.

SENATOR CAMERON pronounces the letter of A. K. McClure false in all its particulars. He says he is too much accustomed to such attacks to pay any attention to them. No person, he asserts, who knows McClure will believe anything he says or writes.

THE Pittsfield Eagle says: "We know of a wedding that is to take place this week, the man in the case being induced to accept his yoke for a consideration of $500, to be paid him on the wedding day by the lady who has chosen him for her husband. We wish him much joy."

TWO stock farmers in California had a dispute as to whether Cashmere goats or fine blooded sheep furnished the finest meat. A jury was appointed, and about 100 persons partook of the barbacue with which the trial was celebrated. The jury decided in favor of goat by a vote of 8 to 4.

LONDON is aghast at the thought that a shrewd enemy, in case of war, might send pestilence into every house and blow up every highway in the metropolis, simply by a *coup de main* at Barking, destroying the machinery at the mouth of the great sewer there entering the Thames.

A BOY named Seguine had his tongue cut and was murdered by some negroes at Hickory Ground, Virginia, last week. His alleged offence was that being sent to make a small purchase, he reported that he had lost the money, and they did not believe him. The murderers afterwards fled.

NORTH CAROLINA has the champion old man. He has reached 143 years by dint of living on a purely vegetable diet and drinking spring water, and is likely to live as many longer from all appearances. He has survived seven wives, and as the last one died sixty years ago he is beginning to fell lonesome and talks about going courting again.

THE Liberals of North Germany are trying to win Count Bismark over to the side of the opponents of capital punishment. They have recently published a pamphlet on the subject, in which they assert that at least one-third of the persons beheaded or hung in Germany and Austria during the last twenty-five years were guiltless of the charges on which they were tried and sentenced to death.

THE owner of that orchard at Banton Harbor, Michigan, which was twice girdled, at a loss of thousands of dollars, last year, concluded that he was the object of personal dislike to some of his neighbors, and therefore sold out to a Chicago gentleman. About a fortnight ago some 300 of his trees were again girdled, and now it is proposed to hang the perpetrators of the outrage on the dying trees, if they can be caught.

STATE ITEMS.

BERKS COUNTY has excellent sleighing.

READING has a soup society for the poor.

PHILADELPHIA had 324 deaths last week.

THE concert saloons of Reading owe the city $17,000 in license fees.

JOSEPH HEMPHILL, Esq., a leading lawyer of West Chester, Pa., died last week.

THE project of a railroad from Lumberville vis Carversville, to meet the North Penna. Road at Doylestown, is now on foot.

THERE have been twenty-eight executions for murder in Philadelphia since 1789. This shows how justice is cheated in the city of Brotherly Love.

HON. JOSEPH S. WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office, estimates in twenty years hence Pennsylvania will have a population of 5,500,000. His calculation is based upon the ratio of increase during the past decade.

ON Saturday last, two cows belonging to Israel W. Miller, near West Fairview, commenced fighting, and in the struggle for the mastery managed to get their horns so completely locked that it was found impossible to extricate them, until one horn was sawed off.

THE special committee appointed by the Legislature to meet in Philadelphia to investigate whether any improper means had been used to defeat the Metropolitan Police Bill, met on Saturday and after some idle talk adjourned until such time as a clerk may be appointed at State expense to the committee. Moonshine!

HENRY MAY has been found guilty of murder in the first degree in the Bucks county court and goes twelve years to the penitentiary. He stabbed to death, while fighting with him, a young man named T. B. Bennet. The difficulty took place at a ball held in Newtown township. The prisoner has since confessed his guilt.

THE following postal changes are made in Pennsylvania. Cherry Tree, Venango county, Pa., —R. Irwin, vice J. Miller, deceased. Re-established—Simpson's store, Washington county, Pa., John Fitzpatrick Postmaster. Established—Cambria, Cambria county, Pa., S. Naylor, Sr., Postmaster, Established—Watt, Indiana county, Pa., John Lucas Postmaster. Established—Keating, McKean county, Pa., C. Kent Postmaster. Established—Cooksburg, Forest county, Pa., Andrew Cook, Postmaster.

In the Supreme Court, now in session in Philadelphia, the case of Schoeppe was thus disposed of:

Schoeppe vs. the Commonwealth. Error to the Oyer and Terminer of Carlisle. In this case, which has attracted so much attention throughout the country, Justice Reed delivered the opinion of the Court, holding that under the statutes the Supreme Court cannot review the evidence, nor can have anything to do with the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and therefore is compelled to affirm the judgment of the Court below. The opinion is based upon the technical objections to the appeal from the Court below, and at its close uses this language:

"The hearing, therefore, before us was upon a writ of error at common law, upon which no error could be assigned but those which were apparent on the face of the record itself. We could, therefore, not legally or in our judicial capacities, look at the evidence, the bill of exceptions and the charge of the Court, much less at the large mass of extraneous matter pressed upon our attention and notice. We have nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and all we can say is that we discover no error in the record."

OHIO.

UPWARDS of 50,000 pounds of wool has been purchased in Harrison county during the past two weeks. The ruling price is 45 cents.

THE *Chronicle* office of Uhrichville was recently destroyed by fire. Inasmuch as the insurance was far less than the loss, the citizens are moving to make up the amount to the energetic proprietors. This is right. Such a good journal as the *Chronicle* is worth ten thousand dollars to the people indirectly every year, as it keeps up the reputation and business of the town.

REV. JOHN KEEP, of Oberlin, known for the last quarter of a century as "Father Keep," and one of the patriarchs of Northern Ohio, died in Oberlin on Friday, at the advanced age of ninety years. All his life he was a firm and ardent anti-slavery man. It was, we believe, at Father Keep's house in Oberlin that the meeting of the trustees was held, which decided by the casting vote of the chairman, to admit colored people to the privileges of education. In the great agitation which followed Father Keep was not idle. He visited England, as financial agent of the anti-slavery cause, in 1838, and received valuable contributions in aid from the leading English abolitionists, like Clarkson and Sturges. In the last thirty years he has acted frequently as financial agent for the Oberlin College, and his aid to the College has been very able and timely.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Nothing Done---Another Adjournment.

THE SCULL-FINDLAY CASE.

SENATE: Variety of Bills and Resolutions Introduced—Ohio River Obstructions — Bounty for Conscripts—Free Pipe Bill. HOUSE: Wraugle Over the Police Bill Investigation—Bills Introduced.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16, 1870.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION—ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate Finance Committee met to-night. Chairman Billingfelt announced that Mr. Wallace requested him to state he could not be present and desired the Committee to adjourn till to-morrow.

Mr. Mackey said he had thought last night that the statement he then presented answered the requirements of the Committee, but was surprised to see by the morning papers that it was not satisfactory to the Committee.

Messrs. Brooke and Billingfelt said what the Committee desired particularly was a detailed monthly statement of the balances.

Mr. Mackey said he was prepared now to present such a statement.

After discussion it was unanimously agreed to receive Mr. Mackey's statement to-morrow afternoon and again place him on the stand.

Mr. White thought the Committee should have proceeded with other witnesses, when present, but acquiesced in this decision.

THE SCULL-FINDLAY CASE.

The Scull-Findlay case was decided this morning by the withdrawal of Mr. Scull, who wrote a letter to the Committee, which the Committee deemed insulting and unjust and refused to receive, and by a unanimous vote returned it to him. Mr. Lowry made a speech, stating that from the very inception of this matter Mr. Scull had attempted to steal into the Senate. The Committee will report to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HOWARD: For the more certain collection of wages of female servants, seamstresses and minor children, which deprives defendant of pleading the three hundred dollar exemption act on levy or execution for the wages of such individuals.

Authorizing the employment of a special detective by the District Attorney of Allegheny county, being a copy of the Philadelphia law.

Transferring certain taxes on officers from the Commonwealth to counties.

Declaring children of slaves married to be lawful heirs of parents.

By Mr. WALLACE: Regulating the appropriation of sinking fund revenue and authorizing the selling of certain securities of the State.

Joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution controlling and preventing special legislation, which requires the yeas and nays on the final passage of every bill and general laws to meet all subjects.

Construing the eleventh section of the act of 1869, creating the Board of Public Charities, in favor of admitting prison inspectors as members of the Board. Passed.

By Mr. WHITE: Extending the limits of Indiana borough and creating two wards in the same.

By Mr. LOWRY: Joint resolution urging Congress to pass a bill granting pensions to soldiers of 1812, and their widows.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Supplement to the act regulating turnpike and plank road companies.

STATE MILITARY HISTORY.

Mr. WHITE introduced a joint resolution for a joint committee to inquire into the propriety of continuing the publication of the History of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Passed.

Subsequently the House amendment was discussed without result.

OHIO RIVER NAVIGATION—WHOSE THUNDER?

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a resolution urging Congress to pass a bill preventing obstructions in the Ohio River, explaining that the resolution had been prepared by him in consultation with an eminent member of the Pittsburgh Bar, largely interested in the coal business. He intended to introduce it in the Senate on Friday, and gave it to an officer of the House to transcribe copies for the Pittsburgh papers; but that a member of the House had obtained from said officer a copy and introduced it in the House on Monday evening. Mr. Graham said that he had no objection to this appropriation, if the gentleman had not marred the resolution by the transposition of two words and adding three lines, which impaired the force of the whole proposition.

At the request of Mr. Graham, the Senate suspended the rules and unanimously passed the resolution.

BOUNTY TO CONSCRIPTS.

Mr. OSTERHOUT introduced a joint resolution asking Congress to pass a bill extending bounty act to drafted soldiers and their widows.

THE MINING BILL.

The bill for protection of coal miners passed first reading.

FREE PIPE BILL.

Mr. GRAHAM, in compliance with a resolution passed several days ago, introduced from the Committee on Corporations a free pipe bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE POLICE BILL.

A debate on the Philadelphia Police bill sprung out of a resolution introduced authorizing the Investigating Committee to employ a clerk, in which allegations of fraud and corruption were made on both sides. The resolution was lost.

Mr. DAILY moved to discharge the Committee. Lost.

Mr. BROWN introduced a resolution requiring the Committee to sit with open doors and afford facilities to the press. Carried.

PUDDLERS' AND BOILERS' CONVENTION.

Mr. HUMPHREYS introduced a resolution granting the use of the Hall to the National Convention of the Iron Puddlers and Boilers Union next August. Carried.

PITTSBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. TAYLOR introduced a bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Fire Department.

OTHER BILLS.

By Mr. WALTON: A supplement for the Columbia Oil Company.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: Authorizing Reserve township to construct foot-walks.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

Both Houses have agreed to adjourn over from Friday to Wednesday, in recognition of Washington's birth-day.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: The Mississippi Admission Bill Further Considered—Constitutionality of Fundamental Conditions. HOUSE: Resolutions to Maintain Neutrality in the Cuban Revolution—The Greene-Van Wycke Contested Election Case Decided.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1870.

SENATE.

The House bill to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers was discussed and amended by extending its provisions to soldiers of the Mexican war.

Other amendments were offered but not agreed to, or not acted upon, including a proposition by Mr. Edmunds to strike from the bill the section providing for commutation in money, which was rejected—21 against 51.

The bill was then laid aside and the consideration of the Mississippi bill resumed.

Mr. YATES said that in justice to himself and his high appreciation of the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. Carpenter) he voluntarily withdrew whatever of a personal character was contained in his recent reply to that Senator's position. Referring to the Chinese question he said the greatness and glory of our government would be further illustrated by extending to the Chinese and their religion the same toleration and freedom enjoyed by all races and religions under the protection of the government.

Mr. STEWART made an argument against the constitutional power of Congress to impose unwarranted conditions upon Mississippi. In reply to a question by Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Stewart said he did believe the condition prohibiting any change of the Constitution of Mississippi in the present provisions for school rights and privileges for citizens of the United States was unconstitutional.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired upon what ground the Senator voted for the same condition in the case of Virginia, if he believed it unconstitutional?

Mr. STEWART said he was anxious to put Mississippi in the Union, and he would vote for the bill to admit her with the conditions in it, though he did not believe Congress had any constitutional power to impose such conditions.

Mr. WILLEY said he opposed the conditions upon Virginia, but after they were imposed voted for the bill containing them. If the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Edmunds) and others acting with him, thought there was an impropriety on the part of those who opposed conditions upon Virginia, as unconstitutional, in afterwards voting for the bill, he (Mr. Willey) would relieve himself of any charge of inconsistency and stand fairly upon the obligations of his official oath, by moving a reconsideration of the vote of the Senate. He therefore submitted an amendment to repeal so much of the Virginia act as declared the State admitted to representation upon certain fundamental conditions therein expressed.

Mr. MORTON asked why, if the Senator desired to be consistent, he did not include all the States which were admitted on conditions?

Mr. WILLEY said the pledge of Congress had been given to admit the late rebellious States to representation upon doing certain things. Mississippi and Virginia had complied with all these requirements. While the pending bill, in its very inception, declared Mississippi to have a republican government, therefore conditions to continue her government republican were superfluous.

Mr. EDMUNDS denied that Congress had ever entered into any bargain to reconstruct any State upon certain conditions. He proceeded to review the subject in detail. Referring to what were called admonitions and threatenings of popular storms, (if which New England had been warned to take heed) he said the principle upon which the institutions of that section were established could never be overthrown, and that the wisdom of her belief in the power of the Government to preserve in peace what it had maintained in war, would be vindicated in the future.

Motions for Executive Session, and to adjourn were defeated by one and the latter two votes.

Mr. CARPENTER then addressed the Senate against the power of Congress to impose conditions.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BENNETT introduced a bill for the better protection of the northern and northwestern frontier, &c. Referred.

Mr. TRIMBLE offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take into consideration the erection of suitable buildings at Paducah, Ky., for postoffice, United States Courts, &c. Adopted.

Mr. CREBS offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law conferring admiralty jurisdiction on State courts exercising common law jurisdiction.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Territories, reported several bills regulating the jurisdiction of Probate Courts, salaries of judges, etc., in territories. Passed.

Mr. CULLOM also presented a petition of citizens of Massachusetts that that State be remanded to a territorial condition on account of its States rights resolves in 1812. [Laughter] Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. DYER reported a bill to redefine a portion of the boundary between Nebraska and Dacotah. Passed.

Mr. POMEROY reported a bill setting aside the net proceeds of the internal revenue collections in Arizona, Dacotah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming for 1870, '71, '72, for the erection of capitol buildings in those territories, not to exceed $50,000 in each. Referred to Committee of the whole.

Mr. CULLOM reported back adversely a bill providing a territorial government for Alaska. Tabled.

Mr. CULLOM reported a bill to aid the execution of the law in Utah, so as to prevent and punish polygamy. During the reading of the bill the morning hour expired and it went over till to-morrow.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, introduced the following joint resolution, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized and instructed to declare and maintain a strictly impartial neutrality in the contest now existing between the people of Cuba and the government of the Kingdom of Spain.

And be it further Resolved, That all acts or parts of acts and all provisions of statute approved April 20, 1818, entitled an act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States and to repeal acts therein mentioned, which are or may be construed to be in conflict with the faithful execution of the object and purpose of the foregoing resolution, shall be and are hereby declared to be, in regard to the existing contest between the people of Cuba and the government of Spain, and so long as that contest shall continue in operation, null and void.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Greene-Van Wyck contested election case. The discussion continued till half past four o'clock.

The resolution of the minority declaring Greene, sitting member, entitled to the seat, was defeated—56 to 121, and that of the majority, giving the seat Van Wyck, was adopted—yeas 119, nays 51.

A motion to adjourn was then made on the Democratic side, pending the swearing in of Mr. Van Wyck.

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y.—Swear him in; swear him.

Mr. STILES—After that outrage the House had better adjourn.

SPEAKER—The gentleman's language is very unparliamentary.

It appearing on a division that no quorum was present, the House at 5:20 adjourned.

—It is said that bankers, brokers, insurance companies and business men in all parts of the North, have sent word to the Southern lawyers and business men that they shall not take advantage of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, relative to contracts and mortgages.

NEW YORK CITY.

Reported Gold Sale by the Government—Injunction against a Loan—Funeral Obsequies—Sectarian Schools Agitation—The Relapsing Fever—Wife Murder.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1870.

IN WANT OF CURRENCY.

A report comes from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury sold through a German banking house of this city $1,000,000 in gold, the reason assigned for the reported sale being that the Secretary required more currency. This motive seems inconsistent with the fact that the Treasury currency balance is now $13,000,000. It also appears that the Assistant-Treasurer has been advised by the Secretary of the Treasury there is no authority for the practice hitherto in force of receiving deposits of bullion at the Sub-Treasury against advances. The Secretary on Saturday instructed the Assistant Treasurer to notify depositors to withdraw their deposits within sixty days. The total amount at present deposited here is about $5,000,000. As the firm mentioned as having sold gold for the Treasury is a depositor of bullion, and has been notified to withdraw its deposits, it is possible to report alluded to may have arisen from a misconception of that fact. This supposition is confirmed by the fact that no such negotiation as the one alluded to has been made through the Sub-Treasury.

INJUNCTION AGAINST A LOAN.

In the Supreme Court to-day an injunction was granted, on complaint of Sanders W. Johnston, against the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company and others, agents of the Company in this city, from parting with any money proceeds of $6,500,000 gold loan of said Company, now being negotiated. An order to show cause why the loan should not be prohibited was also granted. The plaintiff did believe the condition prohibiting any change of the Constitution of Mississippi in the present provisions for school rights and privileges for citizens of the United States was unconstitutional.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired upon what ground the Senator voted for the same condition in the case of Virginia, if he believed it unconstitutional?

Mr. STEWART said he was anxious to put Mississippi in the Union, and he would vote for the bill to admit her with the conditions in it, though he did not believe Congress had any constitutional power to impose such conditions.

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Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, introduced the following joint resolution, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized and instructed to declare and maintain a strictly impartial neutrality in the contest now existing between the people of Cuba and the government of the Kingdom of Spain.

And be it further Resolved, That all acts or parts of acts and all provisions of statute approved April 20, 1818, entitled an act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States and to repeal acts therein mentioned, which are or may be construed to be in conflict with the faithful execution of the object and purpose of the foregoing resolution, shall be and are hereby declared to be, in regard to the existing contest between the people of Cuba and the government of Spain, and so long as that contest shall continue in operation, null and void.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Greene-Van Wyck contested election case. The discussion continued till half past four o'clock.

The resolution of the minority declaring Greene, sitting member, entitled to the seat, was defeated—56 to 121, and that of the majority, giving the seat Van Wyck, was adopted—yeas 119, nays 51.

A motion to adjourn was then made on the Democratic side, pending the swearing in of Mr. Van Wyck.

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y.—Swear him in; swear him.

Mr. STILES—After that outrage the House had better adjourn.

SPEAKER—The gentleman's language is very unparliamentary.

It appearing on a division that no quorum was present, the House at 5:20 adjourned.

—It is said that bankers, brokers, insurance companies and business men in all parts of the North, have sent word to the Southern lawyers and business men that they shall not take advantage of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, relative to contracts and mortgages.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The New Telegraph System in England—The Irish Land Reform—The Irrepressible French Press—The Great Council at Rome—Wild Scene in the Spanish Cortes—Marine Disasters.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 16—The new telegraph system is not yet completed, and the complaints of delay are still numerous. The usual channels for messages have been temporarily closed in some instances, and in this city a great number of dispatches must first be forced through a pneumatic tube, half a mile long, to the Postoffice, before they get on the wires. The service, however, gradually is becoming better and better.

LONDON, February 16.—The *Telegraph*, Liberal, reviewing the debates in the House of Commons last evening, on the occasion of the introduction of the Irish land reform bill, expresses great dissatisfaction with the proceedings. The writer thinks the real union of Great Britain and Ireland may be dated with last night. The bill is so perfect that it is invulnerable in all its points.

The *Standard*, Conservative organ, urges an inquiry into the alleged cruelties to Fenian prisoners.

The House of Commons held a brief session to-day. The proceedings were unimportant.

LONDON, February 16.—The Nova Scotia ship Riva was lost off the coast of Lincolnshire. She was bound to Boston with coal. Eight lives were lost.

The bark Uraine, from New York, was destroyed by fire at Rotterdam.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 16—Seven journals of this city have been officially warned this week.

Last evening a great crowd of people assembled at the re-union in Rue St. Martain, Belleville. It was suppressed by the people without much disorder.

Still another prosecution has been commenced against the *Marseillaise* for a violation of the press law.

Continental Banks, generally, are reducing their rates of interest.

Father Hyacinthe has remained silent since his return to France. It is asserted on reliable authority that he will be relieved by the Pope from the obligation of his vows as a Carmelite monk and permitted to continue in holy orders as an ordinary priest.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 16—General Prim yesterday officially assured the Cortes that the recent visit of the Duke of Montpensier was not on political matters.

The Carlist Deputies created wild excitement in the Cortes yesterday by charging that in the recent elections their candidates in many districts were defeated through governmental interference. The accusation was denounced as falsehood. A stormy scene followed and after a violent debate the sitting was adjourned.

ITALY.

ROME, February 16.—Another session of the Ecumenical Council was held yesterday. Six of the fathers took part in the discussion. It was announced to the Council that the Bishops of Antwerp, Mechlin and Salerno had received the title of Primate. Eight Bishops have received permission to return to their dioceses.

CUBA.

HAVANA, February 16.—Mr. Seward and party have sailed for Baltimore.

Hugh Johnston, who was attacked in company with Greenwald, is out of danger. Foster is also improving and the physicians think he will recover.

RUSSIA.

PARIS, February 16.—All the great powers of Europe sustain the Russian government in its demand upon Switzerland for the surrender of the felon Rebchejeff.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 16.—The steamship Hansa has arrived.

BREST, Feb. 16—The steamer Perierre has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—*Evening.*—Consols 92¾ for money; 92¾ on account. American Securities firm and steady; 62's, 87¾; '65s, old, 87¾; '67s, 86¾; 10-40s, 83½; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 100¾; A. & G. W., 29.

LONDON, February 16.—Linseed oil 31s. Refined Petroleum firmer. Stirling 10s. Tallow flat at 44s 6d. Turpentine 30s 6d.

PARIS, February 16.—Bourse firm. Rentes 73f 40c.

ANTWERP, February 16.—Petroleum firm at 60¾f.

HAMBURG, February 16.—Petroleum flat.

BREMEN, February 16.—Petroleum quiet at 7t.

HAVRE, Feb. 16.—Cotton quiet.

LIVERPOOL, February 16.—Cotton quiet with middling uplands at 11⅛@11⅜; Orleans 11⅜@11¾d; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs; California White Wheat 9s, red western 7s 7d@7s 8d; winter 8s 6d. Flour 19s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Corn 37s. Pork flat at 95s. Beef 102s. Lard dull at 67s. Cheese 72s. Bacon 57s. Spirits Petroleum unchanged. Tallow 44s. Turpentine 30s 6d.

CINCINNATI.

Railroad Meetings—Election of Directors—Change of Time of Payment of Taxes—Suicide of a Woman—National Shooting Festival—Western Freedmen's Aid Commission.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, February 16.—At the annual meeting of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad to-day the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: John King, Jr., John Hopkins, Henry C. Lord, Thomas Whiteridge, Nathaniel Wright, R. M. Bishop, J. N. Camden, A. A. Chapman, Wm. T. McClintock, Wylie H. Oldham, John Donnel Smith, W. W. Scarborough, and Thomas Phillips. The Board was organized by electing John King, Jr., President, Charles Fox, Secretary, and Wm. E. Jones, Cashier.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad Company, the following directors were elected: Wm. T. McClintock, Kenner Garrard, Wiley H. Oldham, Henry C. Lord, John King, Jr., John Donnell, Smith C. Oliver, O. Donnell. The Board organized by electing Wm. T. McClintock, President, C. F. Law, Secretary, Wm. E. Jones, Treasurer.

A memorial is circulating throughout the city for signatures, asking the Ohio Legislature to consider the feasibility of extending the time of the payment of taxes to the 20th of February and August instead of December and June under the present law. The move originated with the board of officers of the Chamber of Commerce.

Miss Sallie Linebaugh, from this city, jumped from the tow mules above New Richmond, Ohio, and has not been seen since. She claims to have been the wife of Captain Martin, lost on the Maggie Hays. Since the disaster she has shown signs of mental aberration. It was no doubt a case of suicide.

Preparations have already begun for a great national shooting festival to be held here on the 1st of next September.

The Western Freedmen's Aid Commission held their annual meeting today. Reports from the various officers indicate that the educational work among the freedmen is progressing encouragingly. Over three hundred colored teachers have been furnished the common schools of the South. The Commission has real estate worth more than $200,000. They complain that while the demands on them have increased, their receipts are falling off.

THE CAPITAL.

The National Union League and the Cuban Revolution—The Navy Department—Disputed Railroad Claim—Judge Busteed Not to be Impeached.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1870.

NAVY AFFAIRS.

The complement of men for the navy allowed by law, viz, 8500, having been reached, the Department has directed that enlistments shall cease. The effect of this order will be to detain the Colorado, which is destined to relieve the Delaware on the Asiatic station, and to keep the men attached to the latter vessel over the term of their enlistment, for which they will receive one-fourth additional pay. The Department has urged upon Congress the necessity of allowing an additional number of men to meet this contingency, but no action has been taken, and hence the Congress, Colorado and other vessels cannot sail in any emergency that might arise. The Department is powerless to supply a single vessel to meet it.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day had under consideration a bill for the reorganization of the navy and discussed questions of positive and relative rank without coming to a conclusion.

UNION LEAGUE.

The

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 92¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 119¾.

TEXAS has ratified the XVth Article, and her approval of the XIVth is also certain. She will elect her Senators on the 22nd.

AN ITALIAN NOBLEMAN, who spent two years in Boston, says in his book that the Boston women are the prettiest in this country.

NEBRASKA ratifies the XVth Article to day, or to-morrow at the latest. With this vote, and that of Texas, which was also affirmative, on the 15th, we count thirty, of the thirty-seven, States concurring in their approval of the doctrine of Republican Equality. If the certificate of Nebraska shall reach Washington seasonably, the final adoption of the Article will be officially proclaimed by the 22d—next Tuesday.

GEORGIA has at last made a legal choice of her United States Senators—the first for nine years. As the country anticipated, the long term has been given to BLODGETT, and the shorter to Col. H. P. FARROW, while the vacancy for this winter only is filled with a third name. Neither Gen. Terry nor Gov. Bullock were candidates. The nominees are citizens of high character, and Republicans of the radical stamp. They will be recognized at Washington on or before the 22nd inst.

GEN. M. T. MCMAHON, late Minister to Paraguay, in a lecture recently delivered in Cooper Institute, New York, speaks in high terms of Lopez, the President of Paraguay, who was finally driven by the Allies from his capital and is now entrenched in a stronghold in the Cordilleras, at the head of a small but determined band of followers. Gen. M. speaks of the Paraguayan soldiers as the best he ever saw, and of the women assisting in battle to move the artillery, while their husbands and brothers were charging in front. He says Lopez is a gentleman of courteous manners, and most winning address, and denied the oft repeated charges of barbarity. The five years' struggle which he has maintained, to defend his country against the overwhelming forces of Brazil and her allies, was among the most desperate on record, and Gen. MCMAHON predicts that he will yet triumph. It may be that the man has been grossly slandered.

THE Naturalization bill has been further amended in the Judiciary Committee. The period of probationary residence is reduced to three years and a half, applications being permitted at the end of three years, but the suffrage not to be exercised until after the lapse of six months after the date of the certificate. Members of the Committee feel no doubt that Congress and the country will sustain their own unanimous approval of the two salient features of the proposed change—first, the requirement for the lapse of a fixed period between the act of naturalization and the act of suffrage, and second, the absolute withdrawal of all jurisdiction in the premises from the State courts. Of the minor details the bill is to be so perfected as to deny no reasonable facilities for the *bona fide* acquisition of civic rights by alien immigrants. Especially, the inchoate rights of all who have filed their intentions under the present law, should be carefully preserved. And the Federal jurisdiction in the premises should be so popularized as to obviate any danger of unreasonable delays, expenses or other inconvenience to applications.

ROBBING POOR JOHN.

Under pretence that a kind of secret government exists among the Chinese of California known as the "Six Companies," and operates, as is alleged, "wholly independent of, outside, and in derision of the authority of the State of California, as well as that of the government of the United States," a special committee has been appointed in the California House of Representatives, who have brought in a bill ostensibly to protect these people from the oppression of this alleged *imperium in imperio*, by the establishment of a special police empowered to impose fine and imprisonment on any person who shall endeavor by threats or by force to compel obedience to any coolie contract, "*and which levies a special tax of five dollars a month on each Chinese male inhabitant, and three dollars a month on each Chinese female in the State to defray the cost of this police, and other expenses incident to the execution of the law.*"

A more bare-faced, rascally scheme of plunder was probably never before attempted; but the stupid Democrats who happen to control things there just now forget that the Burlingame treaty will block their little game.

THE DIMINISHED DEBT.

We reprint the full text of a recent letter from the Secretary to a member of the Senate. There is not a superfluous word in this little document, but every word and letter and figure counts:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb 7, '70.

SIR: I reply briefly to your letter of the 4th inst., in reference to the amount of public debt on the 1st of March, 1869, as compared with the 1st of February, 1870.

The net of the public debt on the 1st of March, including interest accrued and not paid, and *excluding* Pacific Railroad bonds, was $2,525,463,260 01. The principal of the bonds then issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies was $63,937,000, or an aggregate liability and indebtedness of $3,679,400,260 01.

On the 1st. of February, 1870, the net amount of the debt, *excluding* bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, and including interest accrued and not paid, was $2,444,813,288 92. The bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies at the latter date amounted to $64,457,320, or an aggregate liability and indebtedness of $2,509,270,608 92

It thus appears that the liability of the United States on account of the Pacific Railroads has been increased during the eleven months, under acts of Congress previously passed, to the amount of $10,520,320.

During the same period of eleven months, the direct debt of the United States has been diminished $80,649,971.66; and, if the increased liability of the United States on account of the Pacific Railroads be added, there still remains an actual diminution of the total public debt of the United States, direct and contingent, during these eleven months, of $70,129,651 66.

These statements are based upon the books of the Treasury Department, *and cannot in any way be impeached.* Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

THE CRISIS AT SALT LAKE.

The anti-polygamic legislation now proposed by Congress is especially shaped to supply the deficiencies of the present law. For example, under the existing situation, all the legislation of Utah Territory is absolutely controlled by Young. It is shaped to suit his purposes, while up to this hour Congress has utterly neglected to exercise, as it should have done, its Constitutional right to revise or amend such territorial Acts as have not conformed either to Federal obligations or to the demands of public morality. The impossibility of proving a marriage has hitherto been found the greatest difficulty in the way of enforcing existing laws against polygamous practices. The Mormons have adapted their system to these laws, so that no outside evidence could ever be had of the time or mode of this solemnization. All the rites have been shrouded in the darkest secrecy. The Cullom bill meets this difficulty, by the simple expedient of making the woman herself a competent witness. So, by the present Mormon control of the Probate Courts, no wronged woman can obtain justice. Even if a divorce be granted her, no alimony is allowed and she is turned out to starve. The cases have not been rare in which women have thus been compelled to return to the harems from which they would have escaped. The entire jurisdiction in these cases is now to be given to the Federal Courts. There is no doubt that, while some of the Mormon women may be found to defend polygamy, a vastly greater number of them will hail the enactment of the new law, as the declaration of their deliverance from a bondage more odious than death. Young has made a bold stroke in conferring the suffrage upon women, but when he finds, as he will, that he has reckoned too much upon the aid of *that* host, he will also discover that the step can not be withdrawn, and that the "institution" which has given him his power is doomed to destruction.

THE JAPANESE.

A few weeks ago two regularly accredited Ambassadors were presented to and received by the King of the Sandwich Islands, with all the diplomatic formalities usual at the courts of European sovereigns and at our own White House. The addresses on both sides were neat, terse and to the point, and perfectly free from Oriental and barbaric pomp and extravagance. The object of the embassy is to enter into a treaty mutually advantageous to the two high contracting parties, and His Hawaiian Majesty was pleased to assure the representatives of the Mikado that his subjects should be treated with all the justice and consideration extended to those of "the most favored nations." The Secretary of the American Legation resigned his post and became the Secretary of the Japanese Ambassadors.

When we think who these parties are who are thus seeking friendly commercial relations, it seems more like a phantasmagoria than a veritable fact which has transpired in the regular process of human events. Men yet in full vigor remember the time when the ancestors of this Sandwich Island king were savages and cannibals; now he reigns in peace over a gentle, educated, Christian people; while only a few years ago Japan was jealously shut against all Christian nations, except one Dutch ship once a year; now it is open, and its people are beginning to flow out, foreigners are permitted to enter freely, and Christian nations are represented at its Court.

The Japanese have been called the Yankees of Asia. In the arts, in domestic comfort, in shrewdness and quickness of perception, they are much in advance of their neighbors of China. They are beginning to emigrate, and form settlements and establish business houses in various parts of the world; and the diplomatic relations just established with the Sandwich Islands have been entered into with an eye to business. Many have settled in California, principally in the southern part, where they are engaged in the culture of semi-tropical fruits, the rearing of silk worms, in merchandising, and various other forms of industry. Unlike the Chinese, few if any of them engage as servants or laborers, but seem inclined to do business on their own account. In this trait their resemblance to the Yankees of New England is most strikingly manifested.

"HOEING A STUMPY ROW."

The Armstrong *Republican* prints the following letter which was written to its editor, some months since, by the very nice man who has just been chosen for State Treasurer. If his financial abilities be not superior to his grammar, or his personal morals higher than his notions of political expediency, there will be an ugly "vault account" when he goes out of that office. Let us wait and hope! In the meantime, read this bit of composition:

OAKLAND GROVE, BEAVER CO., PA.,
NEW BRIGHTON, Nov. 23, 1869.

A. G. HENRY, ESQR—*My Dear Sir*:—Your Very welcome letter of 19 inst. was on My return home Saturday Evening received & for the Kind Expressions therein Contained please accept My Very Kindest thanks. Also for Your Very Kind and *I am certain honest advice*, but you are I Suppose as well aware as any Man in the Commonwealth, of the hardships under which for Many years I have laboured, not neither with Father —fatherinlaw or Brother or Brotherinlaws, to assist, but have on all occasions hoed My own *Stumpy row*, & thank the lord I am Still able to hoe that Same *old row*, and you know that *I Know you*, you Know, *I never did nor never will go back on you*, for I am *Scotch Irish of the old School, once Your friend always Your friend, until you deceive Me*, & then the End of friendship Ceases, but I hope to God that never be, *no never by My fault*, will you a *Journalist*, Stand by and read the Beaver Radical, (Started to Elect that wicked, unscrupulous Bill Kemble, & to Sacrifice me, go on now to defeat Me & not fight it. *No*, I Say *No*, You Cannot do it, You won't do it, you Cannot if you would, it is not Your nature, you May be led estray but otherwise I Know you will not. Some people are afraid of the Editor of the radical, *but I am not one of that Kind*, *no, nor, the Cameron thieves to back him*, if he did Sell Curtin and the instructions of the republican party to them, in the Year of our lord 1867. No Sir, & he that tells to this Man here or Else where is doomed politically *Mark this*. I am neither a proffit, nor the Son of a proffit & if you tie to him for Either assistant Clerk, or post Master, You are this time *Cut for you lonely notice*, beaten for Either.

You Ask My assistance. You *Shall have it*, providing you are not in the Cameron, Quay, Connection, if you are you *Cannot*, you Know. Me, I never deceived you, *if living, Expect to be Elected, Quay never was honestly your friend, honesty is not his.* You have a news paper. he Expects to use you, had you any paper when I became your friend. *No Sir*, this Man is finding his level. only two years ago he was traveling (*at My Extra ordinary Expense*, & saying I was the best Man in the State for the office & now he Says I am not qualified. My record in the Auditor Generals office and Auditor's office at Washington will Show this & if need be in Beaver Co. Court where I was never Called on any account Since I Moved from this office & gave room to Shiff. Roberts.

Quay, is for Various Gentlemen for the position you desire. if you were in Philadelphia you would be so informed. you Know he Sold Curtin & you Know he Sold Me the two best friends he Ever had. but he May be *too true to you to Sell you*, as he is & always has been a true friend of the Henry family.

I Cannot Say truly with Certainty, but if Successful, which I Expect to be, I might be of Some use to you, look out for the ring. Philadelphia will be uppermost. Quay has no power without Money, no U. S. Senator, this por. he cant influence a vote without *Some bodys money* dont you know it. I have Said Enough & too much, but I am not afraid to Say More & *will* Ere this Contest Ends. take your own Course, do as you think best. If you *tie to Quay & his ring of thieves this time, You go under.* You Must not think I under rate, the dishonesty, the ability, the Treachery or the Sagacity of My Enemies, for not for one moment do I do that. oh no, *who Knows them better than I*, this I have no doubt Makes you think I should draw off, but draw off this time. *No never.* not for the ring of thieves, *oh no never.*

I am for You Henry, for You. Honestly Fairly & Conscientously for you, if You are just So for Me, but if you are with Quay, I am decidedly fairly & squarely against You, because *you Know us both.* Choose Ye between the two. You Know I never did nor never will Sell any Man & *You do Know he has & will, that is all. I wont* go off the *track* & if living will hope to See You after the fight, as I always have been and am now your friend.

Yours truly,
W. W. IRWIN.

FASHIONS.

New Styles in Shawls.

(From the New York Post.)

Costumes for street wear are elegant, and those of velvet are trimmed with bands of fur or guipure lace. A new style, seen in the street very recently, is a dress of myrtle-green gros grain silk, with narrow flounces on the skirt. There is no overskirt, and the corsage is plain and sleeves close. White linen collar and cuffs are worn with the dress. A black velvet basque, the skirt medium long, is trimmed with a wide band of fur that passes around the neck; and the silk lining is finished by a narrow fluting of satin that can be seen upon the edge of the fur. This fluting passes around the neck also, and rests upon the linen collar, the neck of the basque being low. The velvet sleeves, open to the shoulder, are long and wide, falling over the arm, and are trimmed with fur to match the skirt. A small bonnet, with a coronal of lace and green satin rolls, has a black ostrich plume crossing the top and drooping at one side. On the other side is an aigrette and a scarf of black lace, which, passing across the lower part of the chignon, is caught at each side by a bow of green satin ribbon. This bonnet completes the costume.

A street suit of purple velvet has a wide, flat plaited flounce around the edge of the skirt, and above this two rows of deep fringe, headed by silk folds. The tunic and pelerine cape are trimmed to match, and there are two silk bows on the back of the cape. The silk belt has large bows and loops. The sleeves are close, with wide cuffs, and the bonnet worn with this suit is of purple velvet, with scarlet roses and green leaves.

A suit of fine cloth, in the fashionable brown, has the gored skirt trimmed with a wide flounce (or what appears to be one) that is made of strips of the material, scolloped and bound with narrow velvet, and set on upright, with a band of velvet running around the skirt at the top. A scolloped band with velvet buttons is set on the front, and continued up the close corsage. The sleeves are trimmed at the hand by bands of velvet, scolloped on the edge, with buttons in the centre. There is a tunic and pelerine cape, both open in front and trimmed to correspond. The belt is of cloth, bound with velvet, and joined at the back beneath a large bow. The bonnet worn with this suit is of black velvet and lace, with a trailing spray of violet and golden pansies at the side.

Another elegant walking suit is of brown silk. The skirt has a deep flounce set on by a fluted heading in large scollops, with a black velvet bow in each scollop. Upon the plain, high corsage bretelles are arranged so as to pass under the belt, and extending down upon the skirt, simulate a small mantle edged with narrow fluting and lace. The buttons of the corsage are velvet, and the sleeves are trimmed to correspond.

COIFFURES

And the arrangement of the hair are important on all dress occasions. A very pretty headdress, to be worn with a toilet of white, is formed of a wreath of white marguerites, crossing the hair in form of bands, and allowing a few trailing vines to droop among the curls falling at the back. The coiffure for matronly married ladies is composed of puffs of velvet, or lace with flowers of feathers and jewels; for the young lady, bands of pearls, or wreaths of flowers, and buds with half grown leaves. With such a headdress, the hair is raised from off the forehead, and then falls in rippling waves or long curls over the neck and shoulders.

A prevailing style of arranging the hair is to wave it in front with papers, and comb that on the sides toward the top. The back hair is then combed high and formed in a plait, and the left side arranged in firm loops quite high but irregular in size; long curls at the back; and a flower, feather and an aigrette ornament the plait on the right side. A becoming way of arranging the hair, when the forehead is high, is with small curls in front that fall carelessly; large rolls upon the top of the head, and two loosely twisted rolls low at the back, with a cluster of roses at the crown.

SHAWLS.

Are much used for street wraps and carriage wear, and often folded or draped in odd forms. The latest introduced last autumn, of arranging the shawl to represent a mantle by plaits, back and front, that confined it at the belt, and, falling loosely over the arms, looked like one with points front and back, became common for a brief time, and so was ruled out by the graceful burnous. Now some inventive Parisian genius has brought out a new style attractive for its novelty. In Paris the long India shawl is draped over the left arm in folds, where it is held by a band of velvet; it is then brought around in front and thrown over the right shoulder, where it is clasped by a bow of velvet.

The Chinese New Year.

If one would see the bright side of Celestial life, he should ramble among the habitations of the respectable Chinamen during the New Year's festivities. You can then get a good insight into their social ideas and witness rational enjoyment. In this city the fuss and flutter, cracker-firing and paper-burning incident to the inauguration of the holidays, have passed away, but the remnants of the jubilee explosives scattered in front of the large stores, cause pangs of jealousy in the breast of Young America and give him some idea of the amount of powder burned on the occasion. The boxes and bales in the front store are moved into the rear, in order to make ample room for visitors, and seats are arranged alongide the sides of the apartment. The proprietors and employes don their holiday garb, arrange their light refreshments on a stand at the rear of the store, and prepare for the reception of visitors. The refreshments are not gotten up very elaborately, that is, the light ones, and the visitor is expected to partake sparingly of them. In most instances they consist of dates, red plums. Chinese figs, rock candy, and various kinds of Chinese candy, arranged in a small wooden tray. In the centre of the tray is a small compartment filled with watermelon seeds. A plum fig, seed and bit of candy is eaten, a cup of tea or glass of wine is drank, and then a cigar is tendered, probably to assist digesting the heavy repast. This is a little improvement on the American New Year's calls, when one is tempted by bright eyes and winning smiles to transform himself into a walking confectionary and bakery, if not a liquor saloon. Each house has a number of cards printed in Chinese, and when the inmates make the rounds in calling, they leave a card upon each counter. This is a pleasant custom, as the cards can be gathered up and kept in remembrance of old friends. The Chinamen are happy to have Americans call upon them during the holidays, and any person who conducts himself properly in their presence will always be courteously treated.

The time allotted for recreation and pleasure on this occasion varies from three to thirty days, according to the state of business. The holidays on this occasion will last until Monday next, previous to which time another fire-cracker demonstration will take place. It is estimated that over $10,000 have been spent for this portion of the celebration thus far. —*San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 2.*

THE New York *Times* publishes a story which must give some uneasiness to ardent young lovers of seventy or thereabout. A very respectable gentleman, who had attained to the years just mentioned, was sought in wedlock by a lady who was of the comparatively tender age of forty. The suit did not seem to prosper, when the lady sought the services of a friend. This second lady was promised, as she says, $2,000 and a piano for her trouble. Between the two fowlers the bird was snared, despite of age and experience. The prize was worth $400,000. When the marriage had taken place the confederate, of course, put in her little claim. It was repudiated, and the affair is now taken into court to be decided. The happy husband is dead, so that he is spared the mortification of discovering to what agencies his susceptible heart had succumbed.

QUITO.

The authentic history of Quito goes back well nigh a thousand years, and is then lost in the night of fable. In 1475, when Columbus was dreaming of voyaging across the unknown ocean, Huayna-Capac, the great Inca of Peru, marched from Cuzco a thousand miles to the south, defeated the monarch of Quito, took the city, and made it the capital of his great empire. How this march could have been performed is hardly conceivable, for there is no reason to suppose that a road of any kind existed. The Inca dominion lasted barely sixty years, when it was overthrown by the Spaniards. But in that brief period works were constructed which will rank among the most stupendous ever made by human hands. Quito grew into a magnificent city. In the words of Mr. Orton, "It was the worthy metropolis of a vast empire stretching from the equator to the desert of Atacama, and walled in by the grandest group of mountains in the world. On this lofty site, which amidst the Alps would be buried in an avalanche of snow, but within the tropics enjoys an eternal spring, palaces more beautiful than the Alhambra were erected glittering with the gold and jewels of the Andes. But most wonderful of all was the great military road, stretching along the flank of the eastern Cordillera, from above Quito to below Cuzco—well nigh fifteen hundred miles. From the detached portions of it which Humboldt saw, he felt warranted in pronouncing that it vied with the famous Roman military roads. Mr. Orton, who traveled over a portion o this ancient road, says that it "is well paved with blocks of dark porphyry. It is not graded, but partakes of the irregularity of the country. Designed, not for carriages, but for troops and llamas, there are steps where the ascent is steep." We can not now learn that there now exist in Quito any remains of Inca architecture. "All its splendor," says Mr. Orton, "passed away with the scepter of Ataphuallpa. Where the pavillion of the Incs once stood is now a gloomy convent, and a wheat field takes the place of the Temple of the Sun.'

The Quito of to day is a dull Spanish-American city of 30,000 inhabitants, three-forth of them Indians or mixed breed—Indian, Spanish, and negro. There are two or three rather imposing public buildings, the Government House and the Cathedral being the principal. The dwellings are low Indian huts and houses built of sun dried brick, none of them more than two stories. "There is not" says Mr. Orton, "in Quito—and, for the matttr of that, in all Ecuador—a single chimney." The bulk of the population consists of Cholos, the offspring of Spaniards and Indians, the Indian blood greatly predominating. Contrary to what is usually held to be the case, they are more enterprising and intelligent than their progenitors of either race. They are soldiers, artisans, and tradesmen who keep up the only signs of life in Quito. In courtesy they are fully equal to the most decorous Castilian.—From "The Andes and the Amazon," in *Harper's Magazine for February.*

The Oldest Families of England.

A glance at Debrett, the "Country Families," and other works of the same nature, will show the immense number of applicants for the coveted distinction of being among the first or best families of the United Kingdom, but, in spite of that fact, the number of those who can stand the three tests which settle the question is sifted down to four. Length of descent, ancient renown and historical importance are the crucibles in which all claimants must be tried. In them the Smythes and Brownes come utterly to an end, and even such distinguished names as Howard, Russel, Cecil, Seymour, Talbot and Stanley, none of which had risen above the middle ranks five hundred years ago, do not come up to this rigid standard. All the conditions are only fulfilled by only four families—those of Hastings, Fielding, Courtney and Nevill. The first has been more or less noble since the conquest. The second is descended from the Imperial Hapsburg race, and has been in England since Henry the Third's reign. The Courtneys are descended from Pharamond, the founder of the French monarchy who flourished in the middle of the fifth century; and from Atho, some of whose family were Counts of Poitou, Kings of Jerusalem, and Emperors of Constantinople; they are also of very ancient nobility in England and have maintained their historical and political importance down to our day. There is but one family which can compete with them in the race for distinction, and the claims of the rivel houses are very evenly balanced, unless the fact that the name of the Courtneys is chiefly of foreign growth, while that of the Nevils is purely Anglo-Saxon, turns the scale. The Nevils were Earls of Northumberland, when we first hear of them, in Saxon times, nearly a thousand years ago, they were in the highest ranks of the nobles before the Conquest, and have been noble ever since. During the war of the rose they were powerful enough to furnish an archbishop, one duke, one marquis, three earls, and three barons, and were possessed of such enormous wealth and power that to be under the protection of the "Bear and Ragged Staff" was to be both feared and respected, and to make and unmake kings their favorite recreation. Even now it may be said of one of them, what can be said of no other English subject, that, by his single voice, he could control the succession to the crown, and the role of the mighty Warwick might be played by another Nevil with only the scenes shifted, if he was sufficiently turbulent or ambitious.

A Practical Philosopher.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, in a pleasant talk (printed in the N. Y. *Evening Post*) about European landlords with whom he came in contact, speaks of one thus:

At Munich our host was a man of progressive ideas, a decided reformer, very severe on the Bavarian Government for neglecting the industrial arts, for ransacking the earth for old pictures and statues, and doing nothing to bring into use the magnificent water power of the mountain springs and lakes. He did not like the soldiery, who ate and drank much and rode horses that ought to be in better business; and he declared that before many years the whole humbug of war would be blown up, and Europe would be one nation with a police and without a standing army, very much like our own United States, whose people he liked very much because they paid their bills hand somely and did not grumble. He said that he had less trouble with a hundred Americans than he had with ten Frenchmen.

Here is another pleasant paragraph:

At Rome and Geneva one is most tempted to make purchases, and at both places you can do well at the best stores. I was amazed at their readiness to accommodate Americans. At Geneva, a large dealer in watches and jewels said, in reply to my remark that I had little money to spend, "The money, sir, is of no consequence. You can have anything you want and pay for it in New York;" and on my expressing surprise at such confidence in a stranger, he said, "You must allow us to believe that we understand our business." In Rome I was repeatedly told to take anything I wished to my hotel, and pay when convenient; and once, after asking the lady proprietor of a rich mosaic establishment to reserve for me a choice piece of Byzantine mosaic until I had filled my purse, she said, "Take it with you;" and on my expressing surprise at her confidence in a total stranger, she said, "Oh, sir, have no scruples. We never lose anything by the Americans and the English."

On Love Letters.

"Served him right," said Mrs. Punch, impatiently throwing down the paper containing the report of a breach of promise case, damages, £500. "I don't care about a woman that brings an action for the sort; but a man ought to be punished for writing such idiotic love letters." "Logical as ever, my adored," said Mr. Punch; but it is in the fitness of things that a love letter should be made idiotic. Love is a bried (very brief) madness. Would you have Hanwell edit Euclid?" "But a man need'nt write 'Now my dear' sixty times in one letter, and cover it with stars that mean kisses." Would you have him send French epigrams, or an analysis of the results of deep sea soundings for mollusks?" "I'd have him rational." "Then, my worshipped, he had better postpone love letter writing till after marriage." "Well," said Mrs. Punch, "smiling, perhaps that would be the best way; but then they'd never be written at all." "And whose fault would that be?" said Mr. Punch, escaping from the room.

THE President will issue a proclamation declaring the Fifteenth Amendment to be part of the Constitution in time for the New Hampshire and Connecticut elections.

LINES

TO EMMETT C. KING, WRITTEN DEC. 17TH, 1869, BY A DEAR FRIEND.

Look up to God, dear Emmett,
Trust in your Savior's love,
And he will own and bless you—
For you he shed his precious blood.

Afflictions, though they come
Oft times with heavy hand,
Are sent as genial blessings
To point us to that better land.

Then cast your all on Jesus,
He will keep you from all harm;
And as a tender Shepherd
He will fold you in His arms.

He is with you on your journey;
And when the conflict o'er,
He will take you to His mansion
Where tears can fall no more.

He has a spotless robe for you,
Wrought out by His own blood;
There bright angels wait to meet you
Beyond the swelling flood.

Then do not wish to tarry
In a dreary world like this,
But long to sing God's praises
In that happy land of bliss.

A crown of glory you shall wear,
And joys eternally you shall share;
And when ten thousand years are done
The joys of heaven are just begun.

In that better land we'll meet you,
When the storm of life is o'er,
There to join in holy rapture,
Singing praises for ever more.

H. S.

Manufacture of Tracing paper with Petroleum

Mr. Hausel, architect at Neustadt, Grand Duchy of Hessen, being once in need of tracing paper in a small village, where none could be obtained, thought of using, as a substitute, ordinary writing paper saturated with petroleum by means of a brush. The effect was a surprising success. It did not take him more than four or five minutes to paint a sheet of writing paper with petroleum and to wipe it off till it was dry. He thus obtained an excellent tracing paper, on which he could write and print just as easily as if it had not been treated with petroleum. Also drawing paper, when impregnated with petroleum, becomes sufficiently transparent to be used for tracings. Since Mr. Hausel made this discovery, he has never used any manufactured tracing paper, but has always preferred to use petroleum paper, which he can make himself at any time. He strongly recommends his method to all who can make use of it.

THE proposed Northern Judicial District of Pennsylvania, according to the bill introduced into the United States House of Representatives, is to consist of the following counties: Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Wyoming, Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Sullivan, Lycoming, Clinton, Cameron, Elk, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean. The District Judge is to possess the same powers within the district as are possessed by the District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The terms of the Court are to be held at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, on the second Mondays of January and July, and at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, on the the fourth Mondays of April and September. The District Judge, with the Circuit Judge, is authorized to hold Circuit Courts at Wilkesbarre, Pottsville and Williamsport. Cases now pending, if originally cognizable with the new district, can, on petition, be removed to the new District Court. What is the necessity for this additional district, with its additional expenses?

THE New Mexican Legislature has framed a State Constitution to be submitted to popular vote on the first Monday in October.

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to Dr. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skillful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

A TORPID SYSTEM.

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls alike on the body and intellect. There is little or no pain, perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seem to have departed, and is indifference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition.

This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symptoms of some serious malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes the whole system from its slumbers. The secretions and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operations of the specific, like the slackened strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Healthy and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and minerals so extensively used in practice, may seem incredible to those who put their faith on the medical efficacy of active poisons, but if these skeptics will take the trouble to enquire of those who have tested the corrective and alterative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true.

NOTICES.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, MANAGERS, SECRETARY and TREASURER of the Birmingham and Elizabeth Turnpike Road Company will be held at SHAFFER'S HOTEL, in Birmingham, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1870, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock P. M.

JOHN S. HAYS, Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9th, 1870. fe10:9l:&f

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 24, 1870.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 26 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 23d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may be presented.

ja26:s10 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen (13) Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1870. fe2

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE
15th Penna. (Anderson) Cavalry.

JUST PUBLISHED:

"Leaves from a Trooper's Diary,"

Narrating some experiences of a member of the above named regiment in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia,

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Comprising an authentic account of the famous "Mutiny" in the Anderson Cavalry, and of the affairs that led to it.

In one elegant volume, colored cloth, with an original design on the cover.

PRICE, $1.00.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address,

J. A. B. WILLIAMS,
fe11:t93 Box 2744, Philadelphia

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW DRESS SILKS.

At $1.25 Colored Dress Silks, worth $1.75.
At $1.50 Colored Dress Silks, worth $2.25.
At $2.50 Wide Col'd Do. do. $4.00.

AMERICAN BLACK SILKS,

Extra Quality.

American Corded Poplins,
Black and Colored Empress Cloths,
Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins.
Spring Delaines in new Styles.

CASSIMERES, JEANS & TWEEDS.

Table Linens and Linen Towelings.
Huck Towels and Table Napkins.
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Plain and Emb'd Shirt Fronts.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

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HORNE & CO'S.

Second Arrival of New Goods.

NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
in all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS.
ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS,
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS.
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
fe8

10 BOXES

GENTS PAPER COLLARS

For 60 Cents,

Good Style and Make.

Ladies' and Children's Best Quality

CASHMERE STOCKINGS,

At One-Half Usual Prices.

OPENED THIS MORNING.

GENTLEMEN'S

NEW SILK BOWS AND SCARFS.

Merchants and Dealers

SUPPLIED AT EASTERN PRICES,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.
fe10

PITTSBURGH

WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON.

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, SUBLIMED LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND FACTORY.

450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,

ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.

GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least sophisteration.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN...H. RICHARD DAVIS

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Workman, Moore & Co.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

Spring and Buck Wagons,

Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction. Every particular.

☞ Newest styles of work constantly on hand.

SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of FARVEN'S PATENT SHEAVES, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti Rattler for Shafts.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the same and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

JOHN J. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
ja22:s90

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

For Spring Trade, just received, which we WILL SELL AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

TEA SETS, CASTORS,
ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER DISHES,
CAKE BASKETS, FRUIT STANDS,
PICKLE JARS, GRAVY BOWLS,
SYRUP PITCHERS, SPOON HOLDERS,
SOUP TUREENS, SPOONS, FORKS,
BAKING DISHES, KNIVES, &c.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S.

101 FIFTH AVE., Opposite GAZETTE OFFICE.
fe17

SECOND LIST, 1870, APPLICATIONS to sell Liquors filed in the Clerk's office:

Pittsburgh.

Andrew Flynn, tavern, 6th ward;
Patrick Brown, tavern, 7th ward;
Patrick Butler, eating house, 14th ward.
E. Holman, tavern, 12th ward.

Township.

Erastus Pierce, tavern, Penn;
Joseph Breas, tavern, Shaler.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jel0:46

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

7-30 BONDS,

For sale at

N. HOLMES & SONS.

fe12:83

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870.

The gold market opened strong at 120, but gradually declined, and closed at 119¾. There is nothing at present to influence an upward movement, although the market is largely oversold. Large return shipments of our bonds from Europe would, perhaps, influence the gold market quicker and give rise to rapid and wider fluctuations than any rumors concerning the Cuban question, or the issue of forty or fifty millions of currency.

Government bonds opened strong at an advance of yesterday's closing quotations, but on lower gold again declined and closed weak. Some large lots have been received from Europe against sales at high quotations, and the present quotations will still leave a margin for return shipments. The dullness is mostly due to the small purchases of bonds by the Government during the present month, but for the month of March a sharp rally is expected, since the currency balance in the Treasury has been so augmented as to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to buy bonds in large amounts from time to time.

Stocks are unsettled. There was a decline of over one per cent in Reading since last night, which was, however, nearly recovered. New York Central stock and scrip was advanced about one per cent. Pacific Mail advanced to 44¼, but closed at 43¾. Ohio and Mississippi was dull at 30@30¾. Northwest common and preferred is about stationary at yesterday's quotations. Erie was strong and advanced ½ per cent. Express stocks were stronger.

Money continues easy on call and paper for four months, and, although not strictly prime is more readily taken at from 12 to 15 per cent, and prime short endorsed notes will pass at from 9 to 10 per cent. There is also more money offered in the banks than calls for investment, but the high rates of interest prevailing here since last December has brought out a class of small capitalists grasping for the last cent that can be squeezed out of an hard pressed debtor. The expected ease of the money market will soon drive out this class again, and needy borrowers can be supplied again as formerly.

Business still very dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 119¾; Silver, 117; Eighty-one's, 117¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 114⅞; do 1864, 114¼; do 1865, 114¼; do 1865, 114¼; Ten-Forties, 112¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 113¼; do. do. 1867, 113⅝; do. do. 1868, 113⅝; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¼; Central do, do, 90¼; Cumberland, 111¾; Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1870.

The Pacific Mail speculation formed one of the prominent features of Wall street to day, and the dealings in stock were unusually heavy at a further advance. It is rumored that some friends of the Company have bought a large amount of stock, and that shortly an application will be made to the Legislature for permission to reduce the capital stock one-half, or from $20,000,000 to $10,000,000, and that the stock which the friends of the Company have bought, in connection with the amount now held in the Treasury, will be sufficient to reduce the capital to $10,000,000.

The recent rise of Illinois Central in London to 114, and the active and speculative movement therein, is attributed to the fact that the "American Doer," long known in Wall street, has established his headquarters in London. The sudden rise and activity in Erie this afternoon occasioned much comment, and is attributed to the coming arrival of an English barrister to begin litigation against the present management. The price touched 28¾, from which there was, however, a reaction.

There is rather more demand for money, but it is met at 5 to 6 per cent. with little or nothing done at as low as 4 per cent.; prime acceptances pass at 6 per cent., and prime business notes at 7 to 8 per cent.

Governments are a trifle lower under a foolish rumor that the Secretary has to provide $30,000,000 of currency for the payment of pensions next month, and therefore would suspend the purchase of bonds. The whole annual payment for pensions is only about $30,000,000, and the payments are made semi annually. Market closed steady.

Coupons, '81, 17½@18; do '62, 14⅞@15; do '64, 14⅜@14⅝; do '65, 14⅛@14¾; do new, 13⅜@13½; do' 67, 13⅜@13⅝; do '68, 13⅜@13½; 10-40's, 12⅝@12¾; Currency 6's, 11½@11¾.

Tennessee bonds lower, and other State securities firm. Missouris, 91½; old Tennessees, 55; new, 49; old Virginias, 62¾; new, 66; old North Carolinas, 46¾; new, 30½; Louisiana levee 6's, 70.

Stocks strong and generally higher, Erie being a great feature. Vanderbilt shares are again being lifted by a clique, and Pacific Mail, Pittsburgh, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Rock Island, North Western and Chicago & Alton have also advanced. The best prices of the day were not sustained at the close but the market ended firm. The combination for a rise in Reading is selling out. Express stocks dull.

Five-Thirty Prices.—Canton, 58; Cumberland, 33¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; Quicksilver, 14; Mariposa, 10¾; do preferred, 21¾; Adams Express, 62; Wells & Fargo, 20¾; American, 37¾; United States, 50¾; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 26⅞; do preferred, 42; Harlem, 147½; do. preferred 150; Hudson Scrip, 98¼; Reading, 98; Michigan Central, 120; Lake Shore, 89¾; Illinois Cen., 142½; Pittsburgh, 102¾; Northwestern, 74½; do. preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 122½; St. Paul, 67½; St. Paul preferred, 81½; Wabash, 47½; do. preferred 70; Fort Wayne, 92; Terre Haute, 32; do preferred, 61½; C. & A., 116½; do preferred, 116; O. & M., 30¾; N. J. C., 100; C. C. & I. C., 20¾; C. C. & C., 74½; Burlington and Quincy, 158; St. Joe, 107½; Dubuque, 109¾.

Boston prices: Calumet, 71; Hecla, 85; Quincy, 25; Copper Falls, 5; Franklin, 7.

Exports for the week, except specie, $2,347,869.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $76,819,480; currency, $7,100,924; general balance, $84,023,730.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870.

As we have remarked repeatedly, recently, the impression prevails all over the country that breadstuffs are very low, unusually so, and to those who are of a speculative turn, there is nothing that presents the same inducement, no other commodity that is so safe to buy and hold, as in no event can it go much lower, while on the other hand, there is a probability of an advance. The Chicago *Republican*, of Tuesday, reports the feeling there in regard to wheat as follows: An advance in Liverpool caused an advance in New York, and the disease being epidemic, Chicago caught it from New York, and Milwaukee caught it from Chicago, hence there were firm markets all around us. Added to this was the fact that wheat could be purchased at about 82c per bushel, which some people imagine is a very low price for this staple, and they took in a few "dives" by way of an investment, and we presume it will pay them by the time they get through with it, providing they can afford to carry it for a short time. Then the inspection for the past forty-eight hours added up only eighty-six car loads, or about 35,000 bushels, and this is not a great deal of wheat to come in over Sunday. The "shorts"—and there are quite a number of them—were again nervous, and those who covered their contracts to-day, done so with a "difference" against them.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

APPLES — Quiet and unchanged; and we can report regular sales in store at $2.50@3.50 per bbl.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is in fair demand, and we can report sales at 33@35. Common and inferior is very abundant and very dull.

BEANS—In good supply and dull; may be fairly quoted at $2@2.25 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3@3¼.

BROOM CORN—14@18 cts per pound.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3.75. No. 3, $4.50; No. 4, $5.00; No. 5, $5.50. Carpet Brooms, $6.00@6.50.

CHEESE—Is steady but unchanged; Western Reserve and Hamburg, 16½@17; Factory, 17@17½; New York State Farm Dairy, 18@19; New York Goshen, 19½@20

CARBON OIL—Continues quiet and unchanged. Standard brands are still quoted at 26@26½, in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of prime cultivated at $14.50@15 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues in good supply and dull. Sales in store: Apples 7@8c. Peaches 8@9c for quarters, and 10@11c for halves. Blackberries, 14@15 cts, and pitted Cherries, 25@30 cts.

DRESSED HOGS—Are in demand and market almost bare; we quote nominally at 10½@11c.

EGGS—Sales reported at 23, though some dealers are still holding at 25.

FEATHERS—Are dull and 50@60c, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—Market continues dull and devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice. We continue to quote western flours at $5@5.50 for spring and $5.75@6 for winter. Rye flour $5@5.25.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Wheat continue exceedingly meagre, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. As might be expected, the millers continue very bearish; they now quote at $1.10@1.12, though a very choice lot of Red would probably bring $1.13 or $1.14. Oats very dull but unchanged; dealers continue to quote at 43@45c, buying, and 48c selling. There is no improvement to note in the demand for Corn and prices are unchanged, —68@70 buying, and 75 selling. Rye also, very dull, with but buyers at present above 85. Barley, also, weak with a drooping tendency; some of the brewers quote at 90@95 for spring, and $1.00@1.05 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is moderately active, though it might be considerably better, and there is nothing to loose sight of since we made a slight shade easier, and we reduce our quotations on refineds a fraction; there is however, a very fair demand. Molasses, barely and strong as during the early part of the week under the influence of the advices from New Orleans, and prices remain unchanged, although relatively lower here than at New Orleans. Coffee is in fair demand but unchanged. The feeling in regard to both Sugars and Coffees is unsettled and unsatisfactory and is likely to continue so until the tariff bill has been finally disposed, and the sooner this is done the better for the trade, and the public generally.

SUGARS—New Orleans, fair, 11¾; good, 12; prime, 12¾; choice, 13¼; Cuba; @11¼; Porto Rico, 12½@13. Refined: A, Coffee, 14¼; B, 14; Extra, C, 13¾; Crushed and Granulated, 15.

MOLASSES—New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 78@80c; Porto Rico, 65@75.

SYRUPS—Perfection, 85; Silver Drips, 75; White Honey, 90; Golden, 65.

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 20@21½; Prime, 22@23; Choice, 23¾.

RICE—Carolina, 8c; Rangoon, 7¼c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1.00@1.90. G. P., $1.10 to 1.90. Imperial, $1.40 to 1.80. Oolong, 85 to $1.45. Sou Chong, 90c to $1.50.

STARCH—Pearl, 7; Satin Gloss, 11¼c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8.00 per case.

FRUITS—New Layer Raisins, $5 per box; Prunes, 13¼c; Currants 15c; Valencia Raisins, 18¾c.

SPICES—Cassia, 65c; Cloves, 40c; grain Pepper, 35 Allspice, 30c; Nutmegs, $1.50.

BAR LEAD—12c; Shot, $5.00 per bag.

SODA—"Babbit's," 12c. "Oakely's," 11c; Rosin, 5 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 15c; Wax, 9c; Chem. Olive, 8½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 13c; Star, 23c.

BI CARB SODA—8½ per 100.

FISH—No. 1 Mackrel, $20 per bbl; No. 2 do, $20; No. 3 do, $16. Lake Herring, $4.50; White Fish, $9.50.

HAY—Baled is arriving pretty freely by river, and the market is quiet and unchanged; may be quoted on wharf at $16@20, for fair to prime.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6.75@6.00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2.50@3.00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1.40@1.42, and No. 2 at 90.

PEANUTS—Tennessee at 5@6 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2.50 per bushel.

POTATOES—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales in store at 50@55c.

POULTRY—Receipts continue very light and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and unchanged. Plain Shoulders, 12½; Sugar Cured, 14@14½c; Ribbed Sides, 15¾; Clear Sides, 16¾@17; Breakfast Bacon, 18¼c; Sugar Cured Hams, 18¾. Steamed Lard, in tierces, 16c; kettle, 17¼@17½. Mess Pork $25.

SEEDS—Clover seed is rather firmer; we can report sales of some 60 bbls at $8¾; now, there are but few if any sellers below, 8¾. Timothy seed is unchanged at $4¼@5 and Flaxseed at $2.10@2.15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, and oats at $10@11.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.75 by the car load.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer at 98@$1; rectified, $1.00; proof rectified, $1.10. Old whiskies scarce and firmer.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY Feb. 16, 1870.

There is nothing new or important to be said in regard to the oil business. The dullness and stagnation, noted from day to-day for six weeks past, still continues, and what is worse still is the fact that there is not much prospect at present of any immediate improvement. The trade is almost completely prostrated; there is no margin for either manufacturer or dealer, and while it is generally conceded that prices are low, it is a fact, nevertheless, that there is not much inquiry for it, notwithstanding. As we have repeatedly noted, there are several serious obstacles in the way and until these have been removed, in some way or other, business will continue dull; hopes are entertained, however, that the worst is over, and that an improvement is near at hand, though it must be confessed that the indications at present are by no means favorable.

It is stated that Cleveland has an advantage of one cent per gallon or forty cents per barrel over Pittsburgh in freights; that is, refiners there can ship to the sea-board at forty cents per bbl less than Pittsburgh, notwithstanding the distance is greater. Now, in these days of fine margins, forty cents per bbl is considerable of an item, and the consequence is, Cleveland, temporarily it may be, has a very decided advantage over Pittsburgh. Some of our refiners, it is rumored, contemplate shipping to Baltimore, by way of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, as it is alleged they can do so to much better advantage than by shipping to Philadelphia over the Penna. Central Railroad.

CRUDE.

The market is quiet and unchanged. Sale 2,000 bbls seller until July, at 12½. Spot or seller this month still quoted at 12¾ bid and 13 asked; buyer until July, 14@14¼; buyer all year, 15¼@15¾.

REFINED.

Market continues quiet and without quotable change in prices; but a single sale reported, 1,000 bbls February at 29, March to December, 31 bid and 31½ asked; March to September, 30½ bid; April to December, 31½; buyer all year, 33½.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Eagle Oil Works 480, on account Fisher Bro; Spear's Oil Works 152, on account A B Mellis; Fisher Bro 160, on account E H Long; Sunbeam Oil Works 240, on account W D Robinson; Jas Wilkins 80, on account Fox & Funk; Peerless Oil Works 240, on account J B Finley.

Total ..... 1,592 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Braun & Wagner, 508 bbls ref. oil to Wartime, King & Co., Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee, 250 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 324 bbls benzine to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 608 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Total refined ..... 1,166 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 59 bbls ref. to E. B. Hubley.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 49 bbls to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

Meaniter, H. & Co. 276 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 325 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Cotton heavy and lower, with sales of 1,600 bales at 24¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 8,338 bbls—flour moderately active and without decided change, with sales of of 9,700 bbls at $4.75@4.95 for superfine State western, $5.20@5.85 for extra State, $5.10@6 for extra western, $5.70@6.30 for white wheat extra, $5.20@6.15 for round hoop Ohio, $5.50@6.25 for extra St. Louis, $6.25@8.50 for good choice do.; including 5,000 bbls low grades extra for export at $5.20@5.35. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal dull and heavy. Whisky lower, with sales of 150 bbls western free at 96½c. Receipts of wheat, 8,809 bush; wheat less active and 2@3c lower, with sales of 30,000 bushels at $1.16@1.23 for No. 2 spring, latter price an extreme for choice Minnesota, $1.30@1.33 for winter red and amber western at $1.40@1.47 for white Wisconsin. Rye dull and heavy in moderate request; sales 5,300 bush two rowed State at 90@97c. Barley malt quiet. Corn—receipts 4,900 bush, but in less active; 1@2c lower; sales of 52,000 bush at 66½c for new mixed western, 67@67½ for unsound do., 69c for new western yellow, 93@95c for new yellow Jersey; $1,05 for old mixed western delivered. Oats; receipts of 8,282 bush but is heavy and lower; sales 17,000 bush at 49@55c for western, 61@62c for State. Rice dull. Coffee firm. Sugar is less active; sales 150 hhds Cuba at 10@10¼c. Molasses quiet; sales 100 bbls New Orleans at 73@73c. Petroleum steady at 15¾@16c for crude; 30c for refined. Hops quiet at 18@28c. Leather: hemlock sole firm at 29@35c. Southern and Spanish wool firm; sales 250,000 lbs at 44@50c, domestic and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—Market continues dull and devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice. We continue to quote western flours at $5@5.50 for spring and $5.75@6 for winter. Rye flour $5@5.25.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Wheat continue exceedingly meagre, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. As might be expected, the millers continue very bearish; they now quote at $1.10@1.12, though a very choice lot of Red would probably bring $1.13 or $1.14. Oats very dull but unchanged; dealers continue to quote at 43@45c, buying, and 48c selling. There is no improvement to note in the demand for Corn and prices are unchanged, —68@70 buying, and 75 selling. Rye also, very dull, with but buyers at present above 85. Barley, also, weak with a drooping tendency; some of the brewers quote at 90@95 for spring, and $1.00@1.05 for fall.

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STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, and oats at $10@11.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.75 by the car load.

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PHILADELPHIA, February 15.—Flour steady. Wheat is in light demand and unchanged. Rye, corn and oats unchanged. In provisions there is a small business. Mess pork unchanged. Lard business. Whiskey firm and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Flour firm and active at previous quotations. Wheat steady at $1,26@1,28. Corn firm; white 95@96c, yellow 95c. Oats steady and unchanged Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm and scarce at 98@$1.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The 600 State cattle added to 1300 fresh, making 1900 on sale, causes a very heavy market, and several thousands held over. Trade has lagged slowly and holders gave way, both in estimates of weights and prices of those on hand. In a market like this butchers insist on calling cattle 50 lbs below the actual weight, and purchase on the leg rather than on the scales. The decline from Monday is about ½c, but many good to prime droves make a full show on figures; 94 head of Texans, 6 cwt, sold at 13¼c; 125 of 6¼ cwt, at 14¼c; 130 Kentucky, 6@8¼ cwt, at 14¾@16½c; 112 Ohio, 7¾ cwt, 15@16½c, with Bryant's 38 splendid Ohio grades, 10¾ cwt, at 17½c. Sheep unchanged, with 3600 to-day, mostly thin, and sold at 5¼@6½c; good tops brought 7@7½c, with a few of 110 lbs at 8c, and trade slow. Hogs fell yesterday and continue very dull at 9¾@9¾c; only 1 car sold to-day, viz: Ohio hogs, 160 lbs, at 9¾c. Dressed are quoted at 10¾@12c; western dressed 10¾@11¾c; 24 cars came in to-day. Weather clear and warm.

ST. LOUIS, February 16.—Cattle steady, at 4¾@5¼c for good to prime and 6@6¼c for choice. Hogs: packing season virtually over, although some smaller packers are buying small lots at 8@8c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Beef cattle are in good shipping demand at $4,50@6,25 for fair, butchers and light shipping stock; $6,75 for good and $7,80@8,75 for choice to extra premium.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The dry goods market is fairly active, and heavy medium grades of cotton are in good demand. The print cloth market is strong and prices firm. Harrisburg A 1-4 advanced to and is firm at 15c. In prints the market is regular, with a firm demand.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD, February 16.—2 cars Lake sup ore, Jones & Laughlin; 2 do do, Reese, Graff & Dull; 2 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 8 do iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 12 bbls plaster, C B Leech; 4 chilli tiers, Cooper; 1 car salts, 2,000 lbs hardware, Secomb & Co; 40 bdls broom hdls J Conner; 100 bbls lime, J B Lyon & Co; 3 cases, 10 bxs, 5 kegs tobacco, Carter, Mellon & Co; 1 car oil cake, 30 sks corn, Graham & M; 37 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 5 do eggs, 2 kegs lard, Bruggerman & O'B; 101 bbls oil, J Spear & Co; 75 sks corn, Keil & Ritchart; 3 bbls butter, Haworth & Co; 5 bbls corn meal, W France; 12 rolls leather, M DeLange; 4 bbls onions, Rinehart & S; 3 bxs tin, Fleming, A & Co; 1 car bones, Seward & Emerson.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 16.—100 bbls flour, E E Heazleton; 100 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 100 do do, Dan Wallace; 3 cars wheat, J W Bongorder; 2 do do, R T Kennedy; 1 do do, J S Liggett; 1 do number W Hopper; 40 bbls flour, W McKee; 130 hf bbls fish, James Connor; 1 car corn, Woodworth & D; 20 bbls flour, 100 bgs do, J Meyer; 20 bags meal, McClurg & R; 80 do barley, Walnwright; 20 do corn, McEnery & Hood; 53 bgs barley, S Hood; 13 bbls apples, Meanor & H; 11 bags rags, H Rea Jr; 30 tcs lard, W H Howard; 50 cads tobacco, C D Armstrad; 15 tierces 75 liberce at 6@6¼c; 2 bbls whisky, H Berger; 4 bbls cider, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 22 do dry apples, J A Graff; 15 do oil, J H Parker; 1 bag seed, S Hare Bro; 25 tcs hams, F Sellers; 6 kgs lard, W H Graff; 12 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 16.—20 hides, 1 bbl tallow, 1 do eggs, A Kirkpatrick & Co: 17 bgs wheat, D Wallace; 1 bdl hides, G F Hoffstot; 24 bbls whisky, Little & Meching; 3 do metal, McKnight & Co; 1 do rye, J W Simpson; 1 do oats, F Ardary; 35 sks do, Bricker & Co; 2 kgs butter, E H Myers & Co; 1 car hay, Thos Duncan; 13 sks oats, J Boyd; 61 cars coal, Kier, Foster & K; 46 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, R & Co.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 16.—50 bbls oil, G E Palmer; 4 bbls onions, Vangorder & S; 36 sks rye, Bruggerman & O; 1 bbl eggs, Meanor & H; 24 sks rye, Robt Christy; 5 do chess-nuts, M W Rankin; 100 bbls flour, E Haslett; 1 bbl oil, Geo S Anderson; 50 do spirits, Hostetter & S; 100 do flour, Watt, L & Co; 1 car s iron, T Maloney; 50 bdls paper stock, C P Markle & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION February 16.—3 cars metal, 2 do ore, Graff, B & Co; 1 do lime, J K Holmes; 36 sks rye, G W Hershaw; 1 bbl eggs, F Owens; 100 bbls flour, R Knox & S; 1 do wheat, Kennedy Bro; 5 do barley, Rhodes & Co; 107 bgs paper, Fraser & M; 1 car middlings, Hack & S; 1 car staves, Stroll & B; 75 bbls flour, M Steel & Son.

LEGAL.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 16, 1869.

ON THE PETITION OF ALICE DODGE, of Pittsburgh, Penna., administratrix of Calvin Dodge, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Calvin Dodge on the 23d day of March, 1856, and reissued on the 23d day of July, 1867, for an improvement in Fire Place.

It is ordered that the testimony in this case be closed on the 15th DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 25th day of February next, and that the said petition be heard on the 3d DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER, COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

DECEMBER 21, 1869. de3:r61 TH

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the store of SCOTT & GRAY, near corner of Penn and Canal streets, on the 17th day of FEBRUARY, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

Two barrels of Distilled Spirits.

Nineteen cadlies of Tobacco.

One barrel of Distilled Spirits,

Two Hundred Cigars.

Three Caddies of Tobacco.

Thirty-eight hundred Cigars.

Seized and condemned as the property of the persons named at the suit of the United States.

A. MURDOCH, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe5:67-MTH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, at No. 474, March Term, 1870, for a Charter of Incorporation for the

Keystone Premium Loan Association OF ALLEGHENY CITY,

And that the same will be granted at the ensuing term of said Court, unless exceptions are filed thereto in proper time.

fe16:w3t ROBERT POLLOCK, Solicitor.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.—All persons interested will take notice that letters testamentary to the estate of JOSIAH H. NEVEY, deceased have been granted to the undersigned Executors. All persons having claims against the estate will please present them without delay, and persons knowing themselves indebted will please make payment to the undersigned executors immediately.

JAMES SAINT, JACOB CAVODE, Executors, at Sharpsburgh, Pa.

W. A. LEWIS, Attorney, at No. 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe16:w3t

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of ELIZABETH J. HILL, of Robinson township, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned. WILLIAM HILL,

Mansfield Valley, Allegheny county, Pa. ja15: 5-79

FLOUR.

NOTICE TO FLOUR DEALERS AND CONSUMERS.—We are now receiving a lot of 40,000 bushels carefully selected WHITE AND AMBER AND TENNESSEE WHEAT, purchased in Gibson, Parke, Green and Morgan counties, Indiana. This lot of Wheat is the very best to be found and cannot be surpassed by any in the United States.

We have also finished our improvements in Machinery, Bolting Cloths and Cooling Rooms, and are now prepared to furnish the best Flour we have made for ten years at prices that defy competition on the same grades of flour.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,

Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny.

September 13, 1869.

RIVER NEWS.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, Feb. 16.—River at a stand with 20 inches water in channel. Weather clear and cool. Thermometer 37 at 6 P. M. F.

GREENSBORO, Feb. 16.—River falling with fifteen feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 42 at 5 P. M. F.

BROWNSVILLE, Feb. 15.—River falling with twenty one feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 42 at 5 P. M. C.

MORGANTOWN, February 16.—River falling with ten feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 50 at 4 P. M. W.

The river is receding slowly at this point with 15 feet 6 inches by the Monongahela marks last evening. Weather clear and pleasant and all that could be desired for outdoor business. Mercury at 4 P. M., 44.

Capt. Harlan, formerly of the New State, more recently of the R. R. Hudson, was in the city yesterday. He returned home on the Belle.

The two new Northern Line packets, Red Wing and Lake Superior, are rapidly approaching completion.

The Rover departed for Nashville yesterday with two barges in tow.

The Belle has withdrawn from the Parkersburg trade, and will hereafter ply between here and Wheeling, making three trips per week. She will connect at Wheeling with the Parkersburg boats.

We notice that some of our down river exchanges are disposed to censure the inspectors and owners of the Maggie Hays, for being direlict of duty. For the information of these papers we would state that prior to her departure from here on her last trip, her boilers were tested by the proper authorities and pronounced all right.

Capts. W. S. Evans and S. B. Coulson have disposed of their interests in the mountain steamer Penenah, to Capt. W. J. Kountz.

The Glendale, Capt. Hare, with the veteran Capt. Jas. Mellon in the office, one of the best boats in the trade and the best one of the kind ever built on the river, is announced to leave for St. Louis and Missouri river on Saturday.

It was rumored yesterday that Capt. Brennan has concluded to name his new packet "Chesapeake." As we noticed yesterday, it is expected that she will be ready to leave for Cincinnati this day week.

The new steamer City of Evansville, Capt. Dexter, is announced to leave for New Orleans next Wednesday.

—The United States boarding officer at Passa l'Outre, mouth of the Mississippi, in a letter to the Collector at New Orleans, writes that to seal as a disputed question, he reports a depth of thirteen feet of water on the bar through that pass. The Government dredge boat Esayous is dredging up from the outside of the bar, and leaving sixteen, or seventeen feet of water behind her, but the length of time required to work through the crust of the bar can not be conjectured. He predicts that in a few weeks the bar will be open

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE CITY.

Change of Base.

The press and offices of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will be removed, from the 20th to the last of March, from their old stand on Fifth avenue to the large, four-storied "GAZETTE Buildings," at Sixth the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, recently purchased by the proprietors as a permanent home for the GAZETTE.

Members of Duquesne Greys will find a notice concerning them on our first page.

The street cleaners are at work vigorously, and already several of the main thoroughfares exhibit gratifying evidence of their labors.

There were more tickets sold at the Union Depot yesterday, to passengers bound westward, than at any time for several months past.

Yesterday Justice Ferguson, of Mount Washington, committed to jail, in default of $2,000 bail, Michael Maguire, charged with aggravated assault and battery.

Gottlieb Jenka yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor charging John Maldeir, a Penn street saloon keeper, with selling liquor on Sunday. Warrant issued.

The First National Bank will temporarily occupy the Masonic Hall store rooms while the new building is being erected on the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

The *Commercial* Printing Company, we understand, have rented the building on the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, known as "Splane's Building," of which they will take possession on the 1st of next April.

Committed.—Tom Whalen, charged before Alderman Neeper with assault and battery on oath of Sarah Deninger, was arrested yesterday, and after a hearing was committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at court.

A boy, name unknown, between ten and twelve years of age, snatched a pocket book containing seven dollars from a little girl in the Diamond Market yesterday. Officer Messner was called and succeeded in capturing the little thief, who was taken to the lock-up. He will probably be sent to the House of Refuge.

John Lough alleges that Wm. Shaner pulled off his coat, used violent language, shook his fist under his nose and manifested an exceedingly strong desire for a pugilistic encounter, John was not disposed to fight, but sought Alderman Taylor's office and made information for surety of the peace, which resulted in the arrest of the valliant William who was held for a hearing.

Yesterday morning two large boxes of lake fish, consigned to Mr. Benjamin Pulpress, arrived in the Diamond market. On investigation, Meat Inspector Lindsay found them to be rather strong, and Mr. Pulpress, when informed of the fact, immediately hauled them to the river and dumped them in without further trouble. If all would act likewise the Inspector's labors would be considerably lessened.

Elizabeth Nesbit keeps a small notion and variety establishment on Penn street. She was annoyed the other day by David Collins, who she alleges, drove down her sign board, broke through the window and carried off a lot of valentines, tobacco and cigars. David is evidently of a sportive turn. He was arrested, and will have a hearing to-day before Alderman Koenig on a charge of malicious mischief.

Christopher Schmucker, yesterday, made information before Alderman Koenig against David Cornelius, a boy about fourteen years of age, for malicious mischief. Schmucker is a dealer in vinegar, and alleges that Cornelius emptied a barrel of vinegar which he had left in front of a store, into the gutter, destroying the same, and making the owner's temper as sour as his vinegar. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Alleged Highway Robbery.—Yesterday afternoon Frederick Eik made information before Alderman McMasters against Frank Elder for highway robbery. The affair occurred at a tavern in Wilkinsburg a few nights ago. Eik alleges Elder knocked him down and robbed him of a watch valued at twenty dollars, and thirty dollars in cash. The parties were all intoxicated at the time, it is said. Officer Blondin with a warrant went in search of the accused.

That Band.

James Guest, charged with larceny by bailee, on oath of Mary Hartman, was brought before the Mayor for a hearing yesterday. He was charged with having received a $500 bond from Lan. Hartman to give to the prosecutrix, who produced an order from her brother for the bond. Guest said that he had received $425 from Hartman while he was in jail, one-half of which he claimed belonged to him and the other half was to be given to the prosecutrix. He said he had not used the money, but it was in such a way that he could not get it just now. He was committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at Court.

Thieves at Work.

Last evenfng about ten o'clock, officer Rutger, while passing along Water street, near Wood, observed the front door of Cluley & Philips' gas fitting establishment, ajar. Upon going into the building, he saw sparks falling from the ceiling. Investigating further, he discovered that a fire had been built on the floor of the second story, near the front of the building, which had burned through the floor, and in a few hours would have resulted in its destruction. The officer extinguished the fire and then made an examination of the premises when he discovered traces of thieves. An attempt had been made to force open the safe, desk drawers were broken into and ransacked, and the office generally "gone through," So far as could be ascertained, however, the thieves secured nothing.

Alleged Larceny.

Stephen Diggins and Jerrie Harris, two colored men, were arrested yesterday evening on a telegram from Union town, Fayette county, charged with larceny. Diggins is a native of Uniontown, but has been absent for some time and returned on a visit on Monday last. It appears that the larceny, which was the stealing of twenty-five dollars from a colored woman, Harriet Armstead, was committed on Sunday, so that it is hardly probable that Diggins got the money. They left Uniontown yesterday at noon, and arrived here at six o'clock, and were met at the depot by the officers who took them in charge and conveyed them to the lock-up, where they will be kept until an officer arrives from Uniontown. They are both anxious to go back and have a hearing as they claim to be innocent of the charge.

Death of a Respected Citizen.

Yesterday, at the residence of Thomas Mitchell, Esq., of this city, Mr. Thomas Dickson, one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, departed this life after a brief illness. On Sunday, the 6th inst., Mr. Dickson, who resided at Swissdale, came here to participate in the communion service at the First United Presbyterian Church, Rev. W. J. Reid, of which church he was an elder. He suddenly took sick during service and was conveyed to the residence of Mr. Mitchell, and despite careful and assiduous attentions expired yesterday. He was a native of the northern part of Ireland and came to this city in 1841, and after a residence of twenty-five years in Pittsburgh, moved to Swissvale, He had attained the ripe old age of eighty years, and lived a life full of goodness and charity and held the honest regard and esteem of all who knew him.

Serious Accident.

A serious accident occurred on Wylie street last evening, by which a little child, son of Mr. Robert Stewart residing in Allender's court, was severely injured. The child, which is not yet two years old, was permitted to go out on the sidewalk by its mother, and seeing its little sister on the opposite side of the street started to go across to her. A street car was coming down at a moderate rate of speed, and the child ran in front of the horses. Before the driver could check the car, the horse struck the little fellow and knocked him down, breaking his arm in two places, above the elbow and at the wrist. The child fortunately fell outside of the track, and the wheels of the car did not pass over it. A physician was summoned, but the arm was so much swolen that it was impossible to reduce the fractures. There is no blame whatever attached to the driver of the car, as the accident was entirely unavoidable on his part.

SABBATH SCHOOL INSTITUTE

Interesting Discussions — Infant Class Lessons—The Art of Questioning, &c.

THIRD DAY.

The Institute met at half past two o'clock. In the absence of the President (Prof. J. R. Newell) Rev. W. J. Reid, first Vice President, occupied the chair. The first half hour was spent in devotional exercises.

The first order of excercises was an "Infant Class Lesson," taught by J. D. Carlisle, Esq. The class was composed of children from the infant class of Miss Lizzie Crooks, of the Sixth Avenue Mission School. Mr. Carlisle said he did not come to teach a "model lesson," but he would give the lesson to be taught to his infant class next Sabbath. He took for his subject the 29th verse of the first chapter of St. John, "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world." The children read a short scripture lesson in concert, after which a short and earnest prayer was offered, the children joining in concert. A part of the Twenty-third Psalm was then sung by the children with great beauty. The lesson was taught by the aid of the blackboard. The interest of the little ones was well sustained throughout. The teaching was very clear and simple, and was interspersed with anecdotes, which were very apt and affecting. Then followed on open discussion on the above topic. Rev. S. B. Reid was pleased with the manner the lesson was taught. And entailed its successful workings in his own school. T. J. Gillespie, Esq., thought the lesson well taught. If asked a rule for infant class teaching he would say *simplify and repeat.* Rev. Mr. Pollock, of Ohio, was exceedingly well pleased and gratified with the lesson. Was in favor of a "uniform lesson" for the whole school. The most intricate doctrine of the Bible can be simplified to the capacity of the little children.

The "Question Drawer" was then produced, which gave rise to some very important discussion.

The next topic for discussion was the "Art of Gaining Attention," to be opened by Mr. Cyrus Hatch. In order to gain the attentention of children we must visit them in their homes and study their dispositions and get acquainted with their home influences. Illustrations must be freely used. Our controling thought ought to be the salvation of their precious souls. Must impress them with the idea that you love them. If we have their affections we *will have* their attention. Preparation must be thorough. We must simplify and avoid the preaching style. The Sabbath School teacher must be a live man. Strict discipline must be enforced. We must win their attention and hearts not to us alone but to Christ.

The "Art of Questioning" was the next topic in order. Prof. J. R. Newell introduced this discussion. We are sorry we are not able to give the Professor's address in full, as it was powerful and eloquent in the extreme. This art, like other arts, is God given. The speaker illustrated the subject by giving his own experience as an educator for the last twenty years. Never ask a question until you are ready to receive an answer. Don't ask until you know what you are going to say. Ask questions precisely. Use Anglo Saxon words. Be careful not to demean your subject by any common place remarks. Let your questions be short, clear, terse and to the point.

Open discussion of the above topics followed. Dr. Brown had a few thoughts on the last subject. Earnestness was essential to questioning. Avoid trifling. Do not fire too low. Baby talk is to be avoided. Rev. Andrews thought variety an essential in gaining attention. Rev. S. B. Reid said it was a mistake for teachers to ask questions and not expect an answer. Rev. Wm. Kelso remarked that a teacher must have a thorough understanding of the subject in order to gain attention. Adjourned with benediction by Rev. W. J. Reid, to meet in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute was called to order by the President. After singing a part of the 27th psalm and reading of Scripture, Rev. W. J. Reid led in prayer. The first fifteen minutes were spent in devotional exercises.

"Opening and Closing Exercises" was the first topic presented for discussion. Major W. Frew made the opening address. He said the spirit of the opening and closing exercises in a Sabbath School was the key to the whole meeting. Promptitude was necessary. The Superintendent ought to select an appropriate psalm and a cheerful tune. He was horrified at the manner in which some men lead God's Word. The Superintendent ought to select from the parables of Christ and similar passages of the Bible. Only a small portion should be read at a time. It is well sometimes to throw in a word of explanation in order to illustrate the passage read. Many Superintendents take up entirely too much time in these exercises. Prayers should not be too long. He had heard Superintendents pray for fifteen minutes, when three minutes was long enough. Then the prayers were too comprehensive—covering everything in the world. The language of the prayer should be spiritual, broad, and relevant to the occasion.

The next topic presented for discussion was the "Uniform Lesson System," opened by Rev. J. R. Kerr. The system of uniform lessons was considered by some new, by others an innovation, by others useless, while others thought it good and profitable. It had worked well in his own school. It allows of the concentrated preparation of teachers. They come together and aid each other in its preparation. It puts the classes all on a level. By this system the superintendent can close the school with a blackboard exercise and review the lesson, thus fastening the great central truth in the hearts of the little ones.

Then followed a free interchange of views on the above topics.

Rev. T. H. Hanna said that hundreds learning the same lesson at the same time was an inspiring thought. He never knew of a school trying it and then giving it up.

Rev. S. B. Reid said the uniform lesson system had been long used in his school with great success. Pointless opening and closing exercises would be remedied by pointed remarks and prayers on the general lesson of the day.

Dr. J. G. Brown was surprised to find that any were opposed to this system. Some people think it an innovation, but it has been in operation in many schools since he was a boy. The first Sabbath School he ever attended had an uniform lesson. He never knew an efficient school system.

Rev. Mr. Orwood had some objections to offer. The uniform lesson ignored the capacity of the scholar. The infant classes are capable of learning only the alphabet of religion, but this system places the infant and Bible classes on a level. He was in favor of giving the babes milk and the men strong meat.

Major Frew thought there was a want of connectiveness in the system. He was in favor of going through an entire book of the Bible in order. A lesson suited to a church school would not suit a mission school. While he was in favor of the system as a whole, these were some of its objections.

The next topic discussed was "Use of Illustrations," which was opened by Rev. W. J. Reid. Truth may be presented in two ways, in an abstract form, or by illustration. Illustration fastened the truth in the memory of the young. Our Lord's discourses are pregnant with illustrations. "Without a parable spake He not unto them." They should be simple and apt and drawn from every day life.

Rev. S. B. Reid thought great care ought to be taken in the use of illustrations. Bible illustrations were always the best.

The Question Drawer was then opened, after which T. H. Rabe, Chairman of the Business Committee, announced the order of exercises for this afternoon and evening. The Institute will meet at 2:30 o'clock P. M., when the following subjects will be discussed: "Sabbath School Superintendents," to be opened by Rev. T. H. Hanna; "Use of the Blackboard," opened by Mr. D. Cooper; "Helps and Hinderances to Sabbath School Work," opened by Dr. J. B. Clark. In the evening the subject for discussion will be "Personal Consecration."

After singing a part of the 133rd Psalm the Institute adjourned with a benediction by Rev. Mr. Ormond.

OIL FIRE.

Livingston Bros.' Refinery Burned—Loss $10,000.

About half past five o'clock last evening a fire occurred at Livingston Bros.' Oil Refinery, in the Eighteenth ward, a short distance above the Sharpsburg bridge, by which a portion of their works was destroyed, involving a loss of over $10,000.

The fire originated in the agitator, from what cause we are unable to learn, and was communicated from thence to a tank of benzine, and thence to a tank of crude oil, all of which were destroyed. The large lot of empty barrels which were lying near the oil tank took fire and were destroyed. An alarm was sent to the central office from box 85, to which the fire department of the third district responded, but in consequence of the scarcity of water, but one engine went into service.

A frame house in the immediate vicinity of the refinery was in imminent danger, but through the exertions of a number of citizens it was saved.

We are informed that the firm were partially insured.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

Harris & Ewing's Drug House Entered by Burglars—They Fail to Secure Anything of Value.

Between eight and ten o'clock Tuesday evening Harris & Ewing's wholesale drug house, at the corner of Liberty and Tenth streets, was entered by burglars and a few articles carried away. Dr. Harris, it appears, was the last person to leave the store, which he did about eight o'clock in the evening, and about ten o'clock the watchman, who sleeps in the building, but had been out later than usual, came to the front door and opened it, when he heard some person or persons in the building. He gave the alarm, and in a few minutes there were several officers present. An examination of the premises showed that some one had been in the store who had no business there, and that said person or persons had left very unceremoniously, as the goods and other articles were strewn promiscuously round the room, and four or five coats which had been left in the counting room on the previous evening were found lying near the hatchway in the center of the floor and the hatch door was open. On further examination it was ascertained that an entrance had been effected in the rear through a coal window in the rear of the building, from which the grating was removed. The burglar had then tied the door communicating with the store room from the cellar, but found it so securely fastened as to resist his efforts to force it open. He then piled boxes and barrels under the hotel door, which was not securely fastened above, and by this means succeeded in entering the store. An examination of the premises the next morning, after Doctor Harris came, showed that the burglar had taken a Colt's revolver, a coat and about $10 worth of patent medicine. No further loss could be discovered. The timely arrival of the watchman, it is probable, prevented the burglar from making a proper and full selection of articles.

Three previous attempts, we are informed have been made by burglars to enter the building but all have failed.

It is hardly probable that the perpetrator will be captured as the manner in which the "job" was done, would indicate him to be the man who has been operating on the lawyers' offices in Diamond street for some weeks, and who so successfully escaped detection, notwithstanding his numerous bold operations. Hadn't somebody better "go for him" Pinkerton, we think, could catch the fellow.

A MUSICAL POSER.

A Broad Charge Asked to be Sustained.

Our generally good natured contemporary, the *Mail*, yesterday criticised rather harshly the concert of the Cantata Society of the previous evening. In its article the following sentences occur which have excited the surprise of all musicians who know the composition mentioned to be entirely different from the creations of any of the masters associated with its authorship by the *Mail* critic:

"The Agnus Dei of Prof. Jos. Ebert challenged criticism by association with Mozart, Mendelssohn, Rossini and Bellini. He has a good method of presenting other peoples ideas, for his composition seemed to us a conglomerate capture. It is necessary, we suppose, for every society to have a composer, and the 'Cantata' is fortunate in possessing so accomplished a musician as Prof. Ebert."

To say the least, the insinuation of plagiarism is very unchristable, and, indeed, taken altogether, the entire article was unnecessarily acrimonious, especially as all the performers were home amateurs, whose vocalizations will compare more favorably with nine tenths of the strolling minstrels and opera troupes who occasionally come this way to intoxicate the fashionable people more with their newspaper-made reputations than their music. Professor Joseph Ebert has contributed much towards creating true musical enthusiasm and devotion to art among our people, and, after his labor to procure in Pittsburgh an original and elaborate composition, it is cruelty to designate him, without the shadow of justice, the meanest of mean things, a plagiarist. In the following remarks he fearlessly vindicates his own professional reputation and places the *Mail* in the awkward position of pointing out the scores wherein the creations of the master's genius agree with the unmeaning jumble productions of his own brain. Here is the card:

EDITORS GAZETTE: The columns of our newspapers are so absorbed by politics, that but little room is left for genuine art criticism by capable writers. The accounts of concerts and operas are most of the time limited to general phrases, excessive of personal pleasure or displeasure. That my *Agnus Dei* should not have pleased the editor of the *Mail* seems to me very natural, for it is, after all, but a first effort. Conscientiously and earnestly written as it is, I do not claim for it any extraordinary merit. Had the editor of the *Mail* said, "Mr. Ebert, it is not too bad, do better," I would have accepted the verdict, and been grateful for the encouragement. But I cannot submit quietly to the bold charge of plagiarism. The editor of the *Mail* may have a musical erudition not possessed by my friends or myself, and hence we shall thank him for the information he is probably able to give us, by pointing out the *captures*. But, unless he does so, he will have to stand the reproach of malevolence and of doing an act of wanton injustice, and of endeavoring to discourage and crush an humble musician who is contributing as best he can to the cause of his loved art. Yours, respectfully

JOSEPH EBERT.

THE RIVER RISE.

Shipments Made and to be Made

On the present rise in the Monongahela river the following shipments have been and will be made. The boats marked with a star have already departed. The others will probably get out to day and to-morrow. Other shipments will be made, provided the water keeps navigable.

NEW ORLEANS.

Boats.	*Barges.*	*Coal.*	*Bushels.*
Grand Lake	2	2	175,000
Graz	9	2	280,000
May Ann	4	1	100,000

CINCINNATI.

Coal City	14	2	84,000
Coal Valley	9	1	56,000
W. F. Wilson	5	1	65,000
Wall	10	2	52,000
Leopard	9	1	56,000
Cadiz	7	1	72,000
Leader	7	1	72,000
Fearless	12	2	116,000
Lion	10	2	100,000

LOUISVILLE.

Reindeer	20	3	160,000
Coal Hill	16	2	105,000
Lioness No. 2	16	2	150,000
Hartford	2	4	175,000
Fred Wilson No 5	4	2	175,000
Tom Rees No. 2	12	2	175,000
Lioness No. 2	4	1	110,000
Tarascon	7	1	82,000

A Family Quarrel.

The Sorado family, venders of peanuts and residents of Virgin alley, are engaged in a family quarrel and have undertaken to settle the matter by going to law. The brothers Louis and Michael and their wives, it appears, have for some time occupied apartments in the same house where they lived pleasantly until a few days since, when they quarreled, and the quarrel terminated in a fight. Louis got the worst of the battle and made information before Justice Barker charging his brother with assault and battery, and Magdalene, the wife of Louis, also made information, charging Michael with assault and battery, &c., which was alleged to have taken place in April, 1868. The accused was committed to jail, in default of bail, for his appearance at Court.

These We Know.

HON. WILSON MCCANDLESS graduated at the Western University.

DR. LOUIS DE SILVIA has contributed his lecture on Maximilian to the Western University Journal.

MANAGER WILLIAMS, late of the Pittsburgh Theatre, is in the city.

JAMES E BURNS, the well known and popular druggist, has just returned from a purchasing visit in the East.

ALDERMAN NEUBERT performed a marriage ceremony in his office yesterday.

DAVID A. MACRUM, Esq., senior member of the wholesale and retail trimming house of Macrum, Glyde & Co., who has been seriously ill, is convalescing.

Discharged.—We mentioned a few days ago that a young girl, Margaret Brunneman, had been arrested on a charge of stealing a victorine from Mary Weaver, of Woods Run. Yesterday a hearing was had in the case before Alderman Taylor, when the accused was discharged, there being not a shadow of evidence to substantiate the charge. Parties should be particular in making criminal charges against others on mere suspicion.

Conflagration Increasing.—The fire of enthusiasm burns brighter, and brighter, every day, in the breasts of a generous public, for that invaluable Cream Ale, made at the Oregon Brewery by Pier, Dannals & Co.

ALLEGHENY.

The Third Ward Public School has the largest attendance of scholars of any in the city.

Allegheny Councils will hold a special meeting to-night to consider business presented by the Ordinance Committee.

The little excitement about short weights in coal measurements has calmed. The matter is now where it was before.

A little soap and water applied to the main entrance and hall of the City Building yesterday, considerably improved the appearance of things.

August Keiel alleged before Alderman Holster yesterday that George Jones had called him vile names. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Jones.

The Ordinance Committee held another meeting last night to complete the business which will be submitted for the consideration of Councils this evening.

Residents in the Eighth ward are complaining of a lack of water facilities. New mains will be extended through that locality during the coming summer.

While the Ordinance Committee are at work could not an act be prepared providing for a proper division of the Third and Fourth wards? Each is large enough for two wards.

We understand a number of our capitalists are about organizing a new banking institution. H. H. Everson, Esq., of the firm of Everson, Preston & Co., is spoken of for President.

A popular city minister, in one of his discourses the other Sunday, informed the young ladies that the first step to ruin was a yard of gay ribbon and an Ostrich plume. A great many have stepped.

An interesting lecture was delivered on the Bible question by the Rev. J. W. R. Sloane, in the Rev. J. R. Kerr's church, Ridge street, Tuesday evening. There was a large audience in attendance.

During the coming season a new school building will be erected for the scholars in attendance at House No. 4, Fourth ward. The old building will not accommodate them and is altogether unfit for school purposes.

The Parties implicated in the raid on the house of Mr. Von Buren, mentioned yesterday, had a hearing before Alderman Holster, when seven of those arrested gave bail for trial. The others were discharged.

John Mulholland made information before Alderman Koenig, yesterday, setting forth that a "certain man proprietor of the Pearl Hotel put him out of the house violently." A warrant was issued for the arrest of the "man."

Malicious Mischief.—Nicholas Feld made information before Justice Salisbury charging James Leech and five others with malicious mischief. He alleges that they broke his gate and fence down. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

There are a number of real estate holders who are perfectly willing to sacrifice some of their property for a site for a new hotel or theatre, or any architectural ornament of that sort, but, unfortunately, nobody seems willing to meet them in the same sacrificing spirit—the risk is too great.

Justice Arent was called upon yesterday to interpose the arm of justice between Casper Kitzdoerfer and George Long. Casper alleges George "hauled off and struck him in the eye." For this offence George was arrested. He gave bail for a hearing on an information for assault and battery.

Yesterday afternoon a daughter of Mr. Jahn, of the eighth ward, approached too near the fire when her clothing ignited. Her screams attracted the attention of her father, who ran to her assistance and extinguished the flames. She was not injured, but Mr. Jahn burned his hands and arms very severely.

The Same Old Game.—Yesterday, Louis Bonsch made information before Alderman Koenig, charging Jeremiah Barger with false pretence, in obtaining a lot of goods from him by falsely representing he had a sum of money coming to the first person responsible parties. The accused was held for a hearing.

Pastoral Call.—The Cleveland *Leader* says: "Rev. J. B. Rittinger, formerly of this city, but lately pastor of the Presbyterian church at Sewickley ville, Pennsylvania, has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Westminster church of this city. Mr. Rittinger was the first pastor of the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church, over which he presided for several years, and his many friends here will be pleased to learn of the present call, and his probable acceptance of the same."

Tuesday evening the family of Mr. U. Bummer on Pike street, Seventh ward, while sitting around the supper table, were startled by several boulders which came crashing through the window. Upon going to the door, the gentleman saw a couple of young men running away from the house. Subsequently he ascertained their names and made information before Alderman Bolster charging William Neitart and John Crest with malicious mischief. The accused were arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Intemperance.

Mayor Callow was engaged in investigating a peculiar case of intemperance yesterday. A wholesale liquor merchant and the parents of four young children, boys, were the interested parties. It seems the boys, none of whom are older than ten years, were brought home Tuesday evening grossly intoxicated. Yesterday morning the parents of one of the lads, made inquiries, when his son about nine years of age stated, he and his three companions the afternoon previous had obtained, from a liquor dealer, a quart of whisky, with which they adjourned to a secluded spot, where they proceeded to regale on it, with the result as stated. The boy obtained the liquor by saying it was for his father, who had previously told the dealer to give it to him any time he came. The whisky, of course, in accordance with the father's instruction, was given without any questions or money. The case was held over for a hearing, but it is probable no further proceedings will be entered into. Possibly the father of that boy will withdraw the authority which has had such a bad result.

Fight at a Ball.

Terpsichorean entertainments are very popular in the city, and disturbances at them are very numerous. Almost every night there is a ball, almost every night there is a row. Sometimes it is extensive and at other times the difficulty is settled without the assistance of the police. We mentioned the particulars of one which occurred Monday night, and now we have another. Wednesday evening a grand entertainment was given at one of the halls in the Third ward. It was largely attended. Some of the attendants went for pleasure, while a few others seem to have had pugilistic intentions. The two who were thus inclined were Wm. Arnold (not "Snibbs," he is bawling at another place), and Joseph Minich. Affairs moved pleasantly enough until about half the evening had been spent. Messrs Arnold and Minich, it is stated, without a word of warning, just at the close of a quadrille stepped up to another attendant, John Hibley, and unceremoniously knocked him down. They then proceeded to chastise him severely, when a couple of policemen interfered and escorted them to the lockup. Yesterday morning they had a hearing before Mayor Callow, and not having funds to pay the fine, were sent to jail for fifteen days for disorderly conduct.

The Templars' Hall.

The Iron City Temple of Honor, for the past few weeks, have been engaged in fitting up a new hall for their accommodation. It is located in the third story of Gibson's building, No. 165 Federal street, and consists of a large room fronting on the street, for the main hall, with two smaller apartments in the rear for ante-chamber and reception room. The interior has been thoroughly repaired, repainted and grained, papered, provided with a handsome set of gas fixtures, and arranged especially for the purposes designed. The floor will be covered with a Brussels carpet, and the raised dias, for the officers, with oil cloth. An entirely new suit of furniture has also been ordered, so that when the work is completed, everything will be fresh, and the Iron City will be in possession of one of the neatest and coziest headquarters of any organization in our vicinity. It will be ready for occupancy some time next week, but the formal dedication will not take place for about a month, when it it is intended to have a grand temperance demonstration.

The Iron City is one of the oldest temperance organizations in the State, dating its organization back to 1857. It now numbers nearly one hundred active members upon the roll, and has contributed to the establishment of a number of branches in other places. The present officers are as follows: W. C. T., W. J. McGrath; W. V. T., Wm. Harve; W. R., J. D. Johnson; W. A. R., Wm. T. McKnight; W. F. R., Wm. Zondieberry; W. Tr., Wm. Longdon; W. U., Thos. B. Tuttle; A. U., Thos. Hitchen; J. G., Thos. E. Cunningham; O. G., C. A. Chilles.

The Fire Department.

It is pleasant to record, with what little excitement and trouble, the new Fire Department went into service. The wisdom of the plan is becoming more apparent every day. Though but a short time in existence already it is recognized as more efficient than the volunteer system in its palmiest days. The Department has now come down to an organized system, which is what was needed.

To-day the Rules and Regulations, which have been neatly printed and very handsomely framed, will be hung up in the different engine houses. They are very clear and explicit, covering every point and providing for the most strict discipline with every member.

The houses have also been refitted and furnished with every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of the occupants. Yesterday samples of the caps and belts were received from Philadelphia. The belts, which cost $2.50 per dozen, are substantial and neat, and will be adopted. The caps, however, will be made at home, probably by the well known hatters, Frain and Mooney, who have contracted to deliver a better article for much less money. Each fireman will be provided with a gum coat which cost $6 each, and have also been purchased of a home manufacturer. The entire outfits necessitated by the change, it is estimated will cost between four and five hundred dollars. The Committee have wisely determined to place this important department of the city upon the best footing and then keep it so, that at all times it may be relied upon and worthy the expenditure which it entails. When all their plans are completed there will be no better fire department in the Union, which is the object aimed it.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

WEDNESDAY, February 16.—In the case Weisenberger vs. Bates, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $145.61.

In the case of Samuel Duff vs. Samuel Wilson, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $8,200.

The first case taken up was that of Duff vs. Wilson, action in debt. It appears that Duff sold a piece of property in Harrison county for the sum of $25,000, $5,000 of which was to be paid in cash, and the remainder in stock in the "Little Baby River Oil Co." at the rate of one dollar per share. After the sale, and before the deed was delivered, Mr. Wilson, it appears, put in a claim to an interest in the land, and gave the purchaser notice not to pay the money to Duff. The parties met at the office of the purchaser in Clarion, Pa., and there entered into an arrangement by which one-third of the purchase money and stock waste be paid to Wilson, under protest, however, by which Duff, who claimed a clear title to the land. This suit was brought to recover the amount paid to Wilson, which was $1,666 in cash, and six thousand shares of the Oil stock. The defendant claimed that the stock received was worthless, and that he did not realize anything out of it. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

145. Lewis vs. Johnston et ux.
98 (O. L.) Leahy vs. Nobbs.
151 St. Andrew's church vs. Hoag.
123 Harrison vs. Brereton & Wilkins.
108 Irwin vs. Shaffer & Blunden.
168 Trimble vs. Williams.
169 Sturges, Arnold & Co. vs. Shields' garnishee.
171 Robenstein vs. P. E. and M. Turnpike Company.
72 Simpson vs. Gilmore.
64 Rees vs. Morrow.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

WEDNESDAY, February 16.—In the case of Semidt vs. Emory Bros., previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $55 82.

The case of Hebler vs. Richeld, reported on trial yesterday, was resumed and was still on trial when Court adjourned.

In the case of Snodgrass vs. Hill, tried before Judge Collier and a verdict for defendant, plaintiff's counsel moved for a new trial and filed reasons therefor.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

184. Kennedy et al vs. Dithridge.
218. Stein et al vs. Gilmore.
342. Jenkins vs. McClaren.
352. Collins et al vs. Ross.
365. Morse et al vs. Bayne et al.
373. Bomhoof vs. Mysell.
380. Stewart vs. McElheny.
381. McClain vs. Garrard.
382. Foland vs. Neeland.
385. Benthelet vs. Kennedy et al.
386. First National Bank of Clarion, Pa., vs. Duff.
389. Schmidt & Co. vs. Wagoner.

Teachers' Institute.

The South Fayette Teachers' Institute met Saturday, February 12, at Pleasant Grove. The forenoon was spent in class exercises, which were very interesting, showing a degree of improvement and proficiency which reflects credit to the teacher, Miss M. R. Lindsay. The school is one of the largest in the district and many of the scholars never having had an opportunity to attend school, (it being a new district), the manner in which the classes performed, the general good order and promptness of the scholars elicited the warmest commendation from both the directors and patrons of the school. There was a large attendance of patrons and others interested, and after the exercises of the school were concluded all were regaled with a bountiful supply of good things of the earth, to which full justice was done. After refreshments were served the Institute was called to order by the President, R. W. Nesbit. The regular order of exercises was commenced and the teachers all performed and acquitted themselves admirably.

The exercises were interspersed with vocal music, and all passed off pleasantly. The Institutes are well attended and are both pleasant and interesting to all participating in them. After some remarks by the Directors, patrons and others, the teachers were assigned performances for next meeting. A vote of thanks was returned the patrons for their kindness and liberality in supplying refreshments, and also to the choir for music, with an invitation to attend the next Institute meeting and the Pittsburgh GAZETTE was requested to publish the proceedings.

Institute then adjourned to meet Saturday, February 26, at Fairview, School House No. 1, Miss Carrie Nichol instructor, and all interested are invited to attend.

J.

Shoo Fly don't bodder me!

We put the beautiful and touching subjoined lines, the original "Shoo Fly," on record in these columns in order that an hundred years hence those who follow after may not lose a musical gem that has set our people crazy.

Its buzzing is heard all over the country, in parlor, cabin, in theatre grand, in Congress; young ladies thump it on the piano at a fearful rate; brass bands discourse its dulcet notes in street parades; string bands start the merry dance as in the "Shoo Fly;" organs grind it out at every penny a go, and children cry after it in the open streets, and claim immunity from the botheration owing to their connection with "Company G." Although apparently of recent origin, the "Shoo Fly," according to the New York *Clipper*, was composed several years ago in the sunny South, on some sugar plantation, perhaps, where flies most do congregate; and as it may be amusing to the many lovers of the all prevading "Shoo Fly" to read the "original poem," as composed by Mr. Macarthy, in 1865, we herewith present the original lines, as furnished by the author;

THE ORIGINAL SHEW FLY.

I feel, I feel, I feel I shall go wild,
I feel, I feel I feel like a crazy boy;
I feel, I feel as happy as I did,
I feel, I feel my heart so full of joy.
Chorus—Sho, shew fly, don't bodder me,
My gal's a corker, as I've been tole.
Shew fly, don't bodder me,
But give to me my Gumpkin whole.

I feel, I feel, I feel as if I'd fly,
I feel, I feel, I feel as if I was a bird;
I feel, I feel as if I'd reach the sky;
I feel so nice, this gum I've heard.
Chorus—So, shew fly, don't bodder me.

I feel, I feel, I feel I'm happy be;
I feel, I feel, I feel we've got more shall part;
I feel, I feel that we shall married be,
I feel, I feel that she's got all my heart.
Chorus—So, shew fly, don't bodder me.

A Sure Remedy.—Lovers of beef, mutton or veal are often vexed to find what they have brought from market to be tough and unsavory. Don't swear about it, but go or send your servants to the stalls of J. F. Bellstein, No. 78 Diamond, Pittsburgh, or 39 Diamond, Allegheny market, where none but the best that money will buy is kept. Here you will find the remedy for all such vexation. Try it, try it! and thank us for this advice. TH

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.—An artist of such rarely conspicuous ability as that which is always displayed by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, in her personations of a varied range of characters, might with justice be described in terms of higher eulogy than as a "favorite actress." Manager Canning, of the Opera House, is too modest by the half, in the use of his English, when his bills designate in these cautious words, a tragedienne who has won the highest position on the American stage by the sheer force of her native genius and of the most thoroughly artistic cultivation and unremitting study. You may say no more than is fairly her due, when she is head-lined as the first of her sex in dramatic life at this hour, an actress unequalled on the American boards.

For years we have observed the professional career of Mrs. Bowers with a gratified interest. It is years since she attained the foremost walks of that profession, yet her efforts to excel have never slackened, nor failed to be successful. As often as we renew our gratified study of her fresh triumphs upon "the mimic scene," we discover fresh proofs of a faithful industry which never tires, of a zeal which never flags, of an ambition which keeps close behind a constantly advancing and rising standard of dramatic conceptions and brilliant executions. The high place which this lady and her talents were raised to last season entented perhaps any or all of the rivals whom she has long since distanced. We then thought her impersonations to be perfect, but she constantly commands our admiration, now as ever, for a genius which repudiates the idea of any limit to dramatic perfection, and which knows how to convince us that she, and she only, can improve upon herself.

Careful study, a thoughtful discrimination, thorough appreciation of her text, and a wonderfully exact comprehension of herself—above all, the tenderest and most loyal of feminine fidelity to the teachings of the human heart—these are the higher qualifications which have won for Mrs. Bowers the approval of the coldest critics, which bear her, like the progress of an imperial triumph, straight through the sympathizing hearts of her auditors, and will stamp her tragic powers with the impress of an immortalled fame in the history of our stage.

For this admirable artist, there remains but one more possible triumph. If she would perceive that American audiences could easily be led, by her dramatic genius, into a still higher enjoyment of a severer school of art, we could wish that she were tempted to make the experiment. Who can doubt that she would excel in a range of impersonations, like those of Mrs. Siddons, "Hunchback," which would gratify us doubly, since their success would confirm the highest possible estimate of her capacity in art, and since, thereby, all of her intelligent and cultivated auditors would be persuaded to have a better opinion of themselves. There is not an artist in the profession who could do so much, if she would, as can this lady, in elevating the public taste; or is it that she skillfully reserves all that public admiration for the charming actress which no special merit in the text can claim to divide? The reader who shall see her in her personations next month may help us to answer this question.

Mr. V. E. BEAMER, the new manager of the reconstructed Varieties Theatre, has hit the public taste squarely on the right spot. We have a sincere pleasure in chronicling the marked success with which his efforts, of the few weeks past, have been crowned, in proving to our amusement-